FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Margaret Pearson, Sarah Stewart, vs. Richmond N. Pearson, Ex'r of Martha A. Pearson and others.
Petition for Settlement and Legacies.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Clinton Pearson, Benjamin F. Pearson, William P. Johnson and wife Eliza, James Johnson, William Johnson, Herbert P. Johnson, Francis Pearson, Francis Rogers, Benjamin Rogers, and Polly Hollis and wife Emeline, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Plaintiffs petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them, and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

J. Smith vs. Taylor Caraway and wife Catharine.
Original Attachment Levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State, or so conceal themselves that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to Plaintiff's demand, or judgment final will be rendered against them, and the property levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

J. WHITE, Clerk.
38-*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Job Russel, widow of Job Russel, dec'd, *against* Peter Russel, John Russel, William Leonard and Caswell Leonard, Sarah J. Leonard, Francis A. Leonard, children of Jane, wife of said William Leonard, Nancy Russel, Sarah Russel, Francis Russel, Mary Russel, Martha Russel, and James Russel.
Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Russel, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him, and the case heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82nd year of American Independence.

J. WHITE, Clerk.
38*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Robert H. Burns vs. John Winfield.
Original Attachment—Levied in the hands of David Carpenter as Garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Winfield, the Defendant in this case, has removed beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy to Plaintiff's demand, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

J. WHITE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Robert H. Burns vs. John Winfield.
Original Attachment—Levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Winfield, the Defendant in this case, has removed beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

J. WHITE, Clerk.
38-*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Robert R. Leak, Ex'r of Jelson B. Douglass, vs. Caroline Anderson.
Petition for an Account and Settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, Judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the case heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

J. WHITE, Clerk.
38*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1857.

Edward W. Davis, Adm'r of Millan Winfield, *versus* Mary Winfield (the widow,) John Winfield, John P. Winfield, William Winfield, John Daniel and wife Susan, Thomas N. Wilcox and wife Caroline, Thomas B. Spratt and wife Elmira, Rebecca Spratt, William Palmore and wife Martha, and Hartwell Winfield.
Petition for Settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Winfield, John Daniel and wife Susan, Thomas N. Wilcox and wife Caroline, Thomas B. Spratt and wife Elmira, Rebecca Spratt, and William Palmore and wife Martha, and Hartwell Winfield, are all non-residents of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of the Court, to be held in the County of Anson at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, Judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them, and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday of July, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

J. WHITE, Clerk.
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OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1857.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—We omitted to mention last week that the Superior Courts for this Circuit commenced with Moore last week, Judge Bailey presiding. This week the Session is in Montgomery, and in the remaining counties as follows:

Stanly,	Monday,	Sept. 7.
Anson,	"	" 14.
Richmond,	"	" 21.
Robeson,	"	" 28.
Bladen,	"	Oct. 5.
Columbus,	"	" 12.
Brunswick,	"	" 19.
New Hanover (2 weeks,)	"	" 26.
Sampson,	"	Nov. 9.
Cumberland,	"	" 16.
Harnett,	"	" 23.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—We are indebted to John Kirkpatrick, Esq., of this county, for a bottle of sirup made from Chinese Sugar Cane. The sirup is very good, quite as pleasant to our taste as Molasses. It may be seen and tasted at this office—as long as it lasts. Some of our friends are so much pleased with it, however, that it is rapidly tasting away.

Mr. Kirkpatrick is, we believe, the pioneer in this branch of business in Cumberland County, and we sincerely hope that he may be as successful as his energy deserves.

Several of our friends, more intelligent and active members of our Agricultural Society than we are, visited Mr. Kirkpatrick's plantation on Rockfish a few days ago, and one of them has furnished us with an account of the process of manufacturing, &c. We first visited the Mill, says our correspondent, and found the hands hard at work, expressing the juice from the canes by running them between horizontal cast-iron rollers—three in number—well polished, and so accurately adjusted as to leave the refuse cane nearly dry. We noted the capacity of the Mill, and found that it expressed the juice at the rate of two gallons to the minute, and had no doubt that the quantity might be doubled by increasing the power. The juice is conveyed, by means of a wooden trough, directly to the three boilers, capable of containing, respectively, 80, 60, and 40 gallons. It is conveyed into the largest one first, and, as the quantity is reduced by boiling, is transferred into the second, and then into the third, where the operation is completed. During the whole process of boiling, the juice is clarified by continually taking off the scum, and, before emptied into the barrels, is strained through a cloth of proper texture.

We next visited the field, where we saw the cane growing in great perfection. Mr. K. has about ten acres planted in this crop, and a beautiful crop it is. The stalk is of a pale green color—the leaves of deeper hue, and the whole plant is crowned with a graceful, nodding plume of seed, covered with purple coloured husk. It seemed to grow much more luxuriantly than Indian corn on the same soil. The operation in the field consists of first stripping the leaves, as we do in making fodder from the corn, then cutting the stalk near the ground and topping it, when it is ready for the Mill. The quantity of fodder that may be produced per acre is large—how valuable it is, as a food for stock, is yet to be determined. The grain I should suppose to be valuable, and the yield is stated to range from 25 to 75 bushels per acre. We saw some meal made from the seed. In regard to the yield of sirup from an acre, Mr. K. was not able to speak positively; but, from calculations made by us, we concluded that an estimate of 300 gallons would not be extravagant. My fondness for molasses departed with childhood, and of course I must not be regarded as speaking *ex cathedra*, yet I venture the opinion, that if all the sirup is of as good a quality as that shown to us (and I have no doubt it is) it is destined ere long to tickle the palate of many a juvenile.

THE ROBESON SUBSCRIPTION.—A friend at Lumberton writes us that we were misinformed as to the day on which the question of a $100,000 subscription to the Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad will be decided. The election will be held on Thursday the 19th of November; instead of the 24th of September, as we were informed and stated.

We understand that if the county subscribes $100,000, the individual subscribers in Robeson will be released.

GOLD IN MOORE COUNTY.—Our friend R. W. Goldston, Esq. has shown us some rich specimens of gold taken from the Cagle Mine in Moore county. The nuggets of gold, just as they came from the mine, appear to be entirely free from the mixture with any base metal. We regret that we cannot offer to exhibit and give any specimens to our friends, as we do of copper, coal, lead, &c. People who have gold mines and show us specimens, singularly enough, do not imitate the liberal actions of the coal and copper people, who have kept us well supplied for some years past.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—The total receipts of cotton, for the year ending on the 1st inst., were 2,909,484 bales Last year 3,489,210 bales. Decrease 579,726 bales. The receipts of new cotton at Charleston to the 1st inst., are 3 bales against 31 last year. At New Orleans 16 bales against 400 last year, and 10,000 for 1855.

TOBACCO.—It is something new to hear of a "tobacco crop" in New England, though we knew that some little tobacco was made in Connecticut. The Hartford Press says that the crop in that State looks uncommonly fair and promising.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 28, 1857.

Reading an Albany paper to-day, I am struck with the opposite modes in which the public goose is plucked by sharpers, generally broken down politicions, and with the connivance and aid of those in power: In the N. Y. State government, $100,000 is paid for property pronounced "scarcely worth the white paper on which the title deed was written." And to effect it, a bribe of $25,000 was paid to influential parties, who put it through. The United States, on the other hand, has sold the Fort Snelling property, in Minnesota territory, for $90,000, when its real value is said to be from one and a half to two millions. It consists of eight or ten thousand acres of valuable land in the neighborhood of St. Paul, St. Anthony and Minneapolis, which are already places of great commercial importance. The provision of law authorising the sale was general, not particularly specifying this property, and so obscure as seldom to be noticed or heard of. The sale was not public and open to competition, but secret and clandestine, without public notice of any kind. The ostensible purchaser is Franklin Steele, a government Sutler who has grown rich on the spoils of office. But it is said in the Western papers that several prominent members of Congress, (I will not name them,) are partners in the purchase, which is pronounced "*the most stupendous swindle of the age.*" The Secretary of War, (Gov. Floyd of Virginia,) is freely charged with connivance in the fraud, and I see by despatches from Washington that he is expected to make a publication on the subject. The matter excites a great deal of attention, both among individuals and the newspapers, and Mr. Floyd will have to make a strong case to clear his skirts. Of the fact of the sale at $90,000, and the value of the property at from ten to twenty times that sum, there is no doubt.

How little does any one know of the extent or importance of the influence upon those around him of what he may do, or say, or write. Little did I suppose, in writing from Old Point an account of the 15 soldiers whom I there saw working in the broiling sun with a chain around their bodies and a heavy ball attached, a sentinel with his bayoneted musket standing over them, that I was changing the destiny of a man, and earning the thanks of his family and friends. Yet so I learn. The entreaties of the young man's parents were of no avail to stop him from enlisting, but the picture I sketched of the private soldier's life had no glory in it. It was real. The youth gave up his intention to enlist, and quietly returned to the pursuits of civil life. May I not hope that his after career may be one of honorable usefulness, so that he may have reason to thank me, and I to thank Providence, for this interposition in his destiny. The incident may serve to

"Point a moral or adorn a tale."

Instead of the 15 I saw at one time undergoing punishment at Old Point, I learned that there were never less than 40 at that post.

Wake Forest College.—We were pleased to find the usual number of students in attendance this session. In the Collegiate department there has been an increase over last year. The prospects of the Institution are now brighter in regard to the completion of the endowment than they have ever been before. There seems to be a general feeling among the friends of the College that the raising of the proposed $50,000 may now be regarded as a fixed fact, and that it will be all subscribed this fall. We sincerely hope that it will be done. If the friends of the College, who have not yet subscribed on this proposition, will only be as liberal as those that have, the remaining deficit will soon be raised, and the whole amount secured to the Institution *in perpetuo*.
Biblical Recorder.

Value of Coal Beds.—The London Times says that the exhaustion of the English coal beds would be the final and utter catastrophe of the greatness of that country, and England would immediately sink into a third rate power. The Times declares that it is to coal England owes every thing which is great in her position and history; her coal fields are the rude foundations of that fair Corinthian pile, and England is as indebted to them as Egypt to her Nile, Athens to her schools, and Rome to her policy and arms.

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. THOMAS J. JORDAN to Miss ANN E., daughter of Thos. H. Massey, Esq.

DIED,

In this town, on the 31st ult., Mrs. MARY W. MARSH, consort of J. F. Marsh, and daughter of John B. and Nancy Troy, of Randolph county, N. C. She was a worthy member of the Baptist Church: aged 32 years 5 months and 21 days.

On Wednesday morning, the 2d inst., Col. JOHN McLAURIN, for the last twenty years Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County. The most efficient public servant, the affectionate relative, the indulgent master, the true friend, the upright man, he has passed from the scenes of earth, to live in the affectionate remembrance of all who knew him.

COM.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Sept 2, Str Flora with goods for A A McKethan, J & C J Cowles, A W Steel, B F Pearce & Co, J M Worth & Son, Murchison, Reid & Co, C Stauber, H L Myrover & Co, Worth & Utley, G W Williams & Co, J D Williams, J H Hall, G W Lawrence, E Glover, C W Andrews, Beaver Creek Co, Cox, Austin & Co, M Faulk, J A Pemberton, A Allen, Deep River Co, H Erambert, J Shortridge, J Kyle Jr, S T Hawley & Son, E Lilly, Headen & Bynum, P A Wiley, E F Moore, E & L Russell, J T Warren, Rockfish Co, J Cain, D Murphy, J & N A Cameron, W N Tillinghast.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 31.—Schrs. Wave from Hyde county, Snow Squall and Mary fm Washington, N., Dolphin fm Plymouth, N. C., Worth fm N. Y., Laura fm Shallotte; Brig Ganges fm Boston. Sept. 1.—Brig Mary McRae fm N. Y Barque M. E. Trout fm Boston, Schr. Jonas Smith fm New York, Annie Davis fm Hyde county, W. H. Howerd fm Sloop Point. 2.—Schr. Decatur Oakes fm New York.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
BATTLE OF MOORE'S CREEK.

Who commanded *at* the Battle of Moore's Creek, Col. Caswell, or Col. Lillington?

The Battle of Moore's Creek with all its incidents for three quarters of a century was allowed to slumber in the solitude of the groves in which it was fought. Since then its importance has been brought to light, and it now ranks among the "*Decisive Battles of the Revolution*," and is confessedly the first in which the American arms triumphed in the contest with Great Britain.

The people of North Carolina, having satisfied themselves as to the importance of the victory, seem anxious to ascertain who was the *commander* in the bloody fight, in order to bestow upon his memory the tribute of affectionate and grateful hearts.

Unfortunately, the public discussion of the claims of Caswell and Lillington has been postponed until every actor in the fight has "passed away," leaving a new generation to settle the question, upon such lights as reason and research can produce. To the elucidation of the question the intellectual energies of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, George Davis and J. G. Wright, Esqrs., Hon. David L. Swain and Professor Hubbard have been devoted. It is to be regretted that in the efforts of all of these gentlemen, there is a lack of proof, a want of evidence sufficiently conclusive to satisfy an inquiring mind. Notwithstanding all that has been *written* the question as it now stands before the public is a doubtful one. The parties are pretty evenly balanced, and the friends of each Colonel seem sanguine that their Hero is entitled to the honors of the day. But that your correspondent gave an expression of his opinion in the Observer of Feb'y 1856 upon *insufficient evidence, as he has since ascertained*, he would not now attempt to discuss this *delicate* question. But having once done so, he feels bound to give your readers the result of prolonged and diligent research.

Fortunately for the proper investigation of the subject, the name of Colonel James Moore is not an element in the controversy; for by common consent it is conceded that he was chief in command, planned and directed the movements, and selected the positions of the entire American forces in the campaign ending with the battle of Moore's Creek. It is conceded further that his instructions never have been excelled for brevity, accuracy, caution and foresight, and that they display an intimate knowledge of the country in which the campaign was conducted. In fact his orders prove him to have been an accomplished soldier and strategist; worthy of the command, and worthy of the honor that is paid his name in consequence of the victory. It is further a conceded fact, that he was not present at the battle, because he was marching with his men to take command of a narrow pass near Wilmington, in order there to defeat the Loyalists in the event of their eluding the vigilance of Caswell and Lillington.

This narrows the question to "who was in command *at* the battle of Moore's Creek?" Colonel Alexander Lillington or Colonel Richard Caswell? In the solution of this question your correspondent will endeavor to show by documentary evidence, 1st. *Who was entitled to command*—and by testimony and deductions will endeavor to establish who *did command*.

In the prosecution of this design, and in order that all parties may see the evidence on which his opinion rests, allow him to transfer to your columns extracts from the proceedings of the North Carolina Provincial Council and Congress relative to the *organization* of the Army in the Province anterior to the battle. He desires this even at the risk of becoming tedious, because they contain information that is not of easy access, having an important bearing in determining the question. The Continental Congress that sat in Philadelphia on the 10th of May 1775, in which William Hooper, Joseph Hewes and *Richard Caswell* appeared as Delegates from North Carolina, on the 26th June 1775 took into consideration the State of the Colony of North Carolina, and among other things

"Resolved, That in case the Assembly or Convention of that Colony shall think it absolutely necessary, for the support of the American association and safety of the Colony, to raise a body of forces not exceeding one thousand men, this Congress will consider them as an AMERICAN ARMY, and provide for their pay."—*Amer. Archives 2d vol. 4th series, page* 1854.

On the 20th August 1775, Samuel Johnston convened at Hillsborough the Provincial Congress of North Carolina; and on the 1st of September of the same year that body took into consideration the raising of the Continental army for this province, and the appointment of officers to command the said Troops; and "Resolved that they be divided into two Regiments, consisting of five hundred men each," and "that 400 men be stationed in the district of Wilmington, 200 in the district of Newbern, 200 in that of Salisbury, and 200 in that of Edenton; and that *James Moore*, Esq., be appointed Colonel of the First Regiment, and *Robert Howe*, Esq., Colonel of the Second Regiment."—*Am. Arch. 3d vol. 4th series pages* 182, 193.

"On the 7th day of September the report of the Committee, appointed to bring in a plan for regulating Minute-men and Militia being taken into consideration."

It was Resolved that the Province be divided into six Districts, viz: *Edenton, Halifax, Hillsborough, Wilmington, Newbern*, and *Salisbury*, and that a Battalion, consisting of *ten* companies of *fifty men* rank and file *each*, be raised in each District and that a Colonel, Lieut. Col. &c., be allowed for every Battalion: That the Field officers for every Battalion be recommended by the *several Districts* and appointed by the Provincial Congress.

"That when any Company is completed and the officers chosen the Captain shall give notice to the Chairman of the county Committee, who shall thereupon call the Committee together to review the said Company at such place as the Chairman shall think proper; and the Committee, or a majority of them, finding the Company complete, with able and proper men, shall grant a certificate thereof to the Captain, specifying the county and day, by which certificates the priority or rank of the Captains in the different Battalions shall be determined: and that the precedence or rank of the different Battalions be determined also as they are soonest embodied, which shall be ascertained and certified by the members of the Provincial Council for the respective districts *where such Battalions belong*. Should two Captains' certificates bear date the same day, the members of the Provincial Council for the district shall decide between them. Should two *Battalions'* or *Colonels' certificates bear* the *same date*, the Provincial Council shall determine the rank."

That the Provincial Council enter the returns or certificates in a book for the purpose "*and issue commissions accordingly.*"

That each Captain shall recruit in his own county. That the minute-men be enlisted for six months, and in case of "insurrection," "*invasion*," or other emergency, the Captain shall call out his men, and notify *the Colonel*, who shall have power to march his men "*to any part of his district.*" That no Captain shall recruit men except in *his* own county, but men may go from their own into another Captain's county, or Colonel's district, and, if they choose, enlist in the latter. That there shall be County Committees and members of Council from each district to control and represent the interests of their respective charge or trust.

"That the regular officers shall take rank of the Minute officers of the same rank, and the Minute officers shall take rank of the Militia officers of the same rank; but the Minute-Men shall not be under the command of the Militia officers, nor the Militia under the command of the Minute-Men unless when drawn in actual service. That a Colonel of the Minute-Men shall take rank of a Lieut. Colonel of the Regulars, and a Col. of the Militia take rank of a Lieut. Col. of the Minute-Men."

On Saturday the 9th of September, the House taking into consideration the appointment of Field officers of the Minute-Men resolved that Edward Vail be appointed Colonel for the Edenton district, Nicholas Long for the Halifax, Thomas Wade for the Salisbury, James Thackston for the Hillsborough, *Richard Caswell* for the Newbern, and *Alexander Lillington* for the Wilmington Then follows the appointment of 35 Colonels of Militia, one for each County; and an enumeration of the Counties in which the companies of Minute-men were to be raised.

In the Newbern District *Colonel Caswell* was to raise his companies as follows. In Craven two, Carteret one, Beaufort one, Hyde one, Johnston one, Dobbs three, and Pitt one.

Colonel Lillington was to raise in Brunswick one, Onslow two, Duplin two, Cumberland one, New Hanover two, and Bladen two.—*Amer. Arch.* 3 *vol.* 4 *series, pages* 185, 204.

On the 18th day of October the Provincial Council met at Johnston Court House, when certificates were laid before them of the enrolment of the three companies of Minute-men in Dobbs County—which appears to be the only county that did file such certificates. On the same day it was Resolved "*That Commissions do issue*" "*to the Minute and Militia officers*" *of* the *several Districts*, and that the Field officers and Captains proceed to drill such as have enlisted.—*Amer. Arch.* 3 *vol.* 4 *series, pages* 1087, 1094.

In connexion with this detail of the organization of the North Carolina Army, it is proper to state that after the appointment of Colonels &c., of the Minute-Men and Militia, the Provincial Congress, on the 10th September, passed the following resolve relative to Independent Companies:

"Whereas the Independent Companies now subsisting in this Province may probably *interfere with* the *Regulars* and *Minute service*, Resolved, That the same be and they are hereby *dissolved*; *but any person or persons after the Regulars and Minute-Men are completed* may, with leave of the Committee of the county wherein he or they reside, form an Independent Company or Companies subject to the regulations of such Committee."—*Amer. Archives* 3 *vol.* 4 *series, page* 209.

From these abstracts it is clear that the first American Army raised in North Carolina was composed of four grades.

1st. The Continentals: 2d. the Minute-Men: 3d the Militia: 4th the Independent Companies: and that the Colonels *ranked* in the order in which they are set down. These facts borne in mind will clear up much of the mystery that has hitherto prevailed relative to *rank*, and explain why Colonel Moore ranked Colonels Lillington and Caswell, and why they in turn ranked Colonels Kenan and Ashe.

From the above data it further appears, that the State was divided into six Districts, corresponding to the Superior Court Districts, in which six Battalions of Minute-Men were to be raised. That a Colonel was appointed to the command of *his District Battalion*, and in time of invasion was to *march* them to any point of *his District*, first giving notice to the Committee of safety of his district, to whose orders he is declared subject when they are convened; provided, that whenever the Provincial Council meets, the power of the Committee of safety shall cease, and he shall obey the Council.—*Amer. Ar.* 3 *vol.* 4 *series, page* 200.

It further appears that no Captain or Colonel could enlist men *out of his own county or district*; and in the proceedings of the same Congress it does appear, that a Committee of *safety* was *appointed* for the *District* of *every Colonel*, and a County Committee for every one of the thirty-five Colonels of Militia, each Committee acting in its appropriate sphere, to whom in the recess of the Council or Congress, the Colonels could apply for counsel and advice.

It further appears, that on the same day Caswell and Lillington were appointed Colonels in the same Minute-Men service; Caswell *for the Newbern District*, and Lillington *for the District of Wilmington*.

It further appears that up to the 18th day of October, no one of the six Colonels was entitled to his commission in consequence of a priority in raising his Battalion. On the contrary it does appear that under this rule, commissions issued to the Captains and Lieuts. of the three companies of the Minute-Men of Dobbs only. Then follows the resolution above quoted from the proceedings of the 20th October 1775, under which commissions issued to Colonels Lillington and Caswell on the same day, as well as to all the Field Officers in the Army.

In this connexion it is necessary to an impartial investigation of the subject, that due prominence be given to the following portion of the Resolves of September 7th, 1775, above quoted. "Should two Battalions' or Colonels' certificates bear the same date, the Provincial Council shall determine the rank." At what time was the Council to determine the rank? when the Commission issued? or after a conflict on account of rank took place? Did the Council or could the Council have power to determine rank under the circumstances? The emergency of the times compelled them to grant Commissions before the Battalion of any one District was complete; and as the priority or rank was designed to operate as a stimulant and be awarded as a token of diligence, it seems that their powers "to determine rank" ceased with their determination to rescind the conditions on which the Commissions were to issue. This view of the case is strengthened by the fact that there is no evidence that the Council made distinctions or determined the rank of any one. This view of the case also starts Colonel Caswell and Colonel Lillington on terms of equality; Caswell being Colonel of the Newbern District, and Lillington Colonel of the District of Wilmington—each one having powers and duties assigned *within* his District, but neither having anything required from them *without*, except in time of invasion.

The Battle of Moore's Creek was fought on the 27th of February, 1776, in the District of Wilmington—the District of Lillington,—and the question is, could his equal, Colonel Caswell, come out of *his*, the Newbern District, and simply because he had the largest number of men, suspend or supersede his equal, Lillington; *take from him* the command of his own battalion, and compel, in his own District, him and his men to obey and fight under him. If Caswell could do this, either of the Colonels from the other four Districts could have done the same;—and suppose them all present in Lillington's District, could they all have commanded and ranked him? If not, which of them? The simple statement of the point in connexion with the evidence of the principles on which the Army was organized, and the Districts laid off, leads to the conclusion that Lillington was *entitled* to command. That the Provincial Council, that sat in Halifax on the 4th of May 1776, was of a similar opinion, may be gathered from their passing the following, viz: "Resolved, that each of the Brigadier Generals shall *take rank*: IN THEIR RESPECTIVE DISTRICTS."

Having thus on principle—"the reason of the thing"—and evidence made it apparent that Lillington was *entitled* to command, I proceed to the investigation of the second branch of the subject, viz: "Who *did* command?

Ordinarily, the officer who holds rank and is present, is supposed to command, unless there *is evidence that some one else did*. This rule compels those who claim the honor for Caswell to *substantiate their claim by proof*. The proof deemed by them sufficient is the fact that Caswell communicated the first intelligence of the victory to the provincial council, and commanded the largest number of men; and that letters written at the time speak of Caswell's camp, that the prisoners were by him carried to Halifax, and that the Provincial Congress, which convened in Halifax on the 12th April 1776, tendered him a vote of thanks in the following words:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Congress be given to Col. Richard Caswell, and the brave officers and soldiers under HIS command, for the very essential service by them rendered this country at the Battle of Moore's Creek."

Does this resolution imply that Caswell was the chief in command of the expedition? Whoever so argues must concede that it is a deliberate *ignoring* of the claims of Col Moore, who was confessedly his *superior in rank*, and the *acknowledged chief*. Hitherto and even *now* the friends of Caswell rely on this resolution to substantiate his claim; *omitting all mention of the vote of thanks previously tendered Col. James Moore* by the Provincial Council at Newbern on the 4th of March 1776, which is in the following words:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Council be given to Col. James Moore, and *all* the brave officers and soldiers of every *denomination*, for their late very important services rendered their country in effectually suppressing the late daring and dangerous insurrection of the Highlanders and Regulators, and that this resolve be published in the North Carolina Gazette."—*Am. Ar.* 5 *vol,* 4 *series, page* 67.

This important resolve has been allowed to slumber among musty records until public sentiment has been trained to believe that Caswell and the men *under his command* had *alone* received a *vote of thanks* for their services at Moore's Creek, and that Lillington received *no* vote of thanks except under that to Caswell; and from this they have argued that Caswell did command. The existence of the two resolves reconciles and makes the matter clear. Lillington received his vote of thanks *through his chief, Col. Moore.* Caswell did the same. But it appearing to Congress that Caswell's battalion from the Newbern District was the only one and he the only minute man Colonel from an *adjoining District* that *did* reach the *seat of war* and participate in the fight: For *that "essential service"* and their valor in battle, it tendered "Caswell and the officers and soldiers *under* HIS *command*" a special vote of thanks. This view of the case is consistent with traditionary history, and relieves the Provincial Congress from the odium of having made an invidious distinction in favor of Caswell at the expense of Moore and Lillington, the former of whom was confessedly chief in command.

Here I would fain stop; but justice to the subject, to the truth of history and the memory of Lillington, requires an examination of the claims of Caswell to the honors of the day, as recently advanced by Professor Hubbard of Chapel Hill, in a lecture before the Oak City Guards, published in the University Magazine for August, 1857.

I refer particularly to this lecture, because it contains all the strong points in Caswell's case; points that if not noticed now, will soon become history.

In this lecture Professor Hubbard says, "The records of the time which have come down to us, whether in the form of public resolutions or private letters, all point to *Col. Caswell*, as *the leading spirit* in that engagement." "They all, so far as I know, without exception, *mention him as the commanding officer* of the American forces in that action" (viz: Battle of Moore's Creek.)

It will be seen from the above extract that the learned Professor takes high ground in behalf of Caswell. His position is boldly assumed, and should at once be conceded or denied, not by declamation or assertion, but by an appeal to the "*records*" which bear upon the case.

The highest grade of evidence that can be produced is the letter of Col. Moore, and the letter of Col. Caswell himself, announcing the victory.

Col. Moore, in his letter to the Provincial Council, says: "I then despatched an express to Col Caswell, who was on his march to meet us with about 800 men, and *directed* him to return and take possession of Corbert's Ferry, over Black River, and by every means in his power to obstruct, harass and distress them (the loyalists) in their march."

Col. Caswell did not "*obstruct*" the loyalists at Corbert's Ferry; they eluded his vigilance, and by the aid of an old flat the entire Army crossed Black River, 5 miles above him. Whereupon Col. Moore recommended Caswell "to retreat to Moore's Creek if possible, but if not, to follow on in their rear;" at the same time informing him that he designed stationing himself there. On the next day, Col. Moore despatched an express to Moore's Creek bridge, "and was informed that Col. Lillington, who had the *day before* taken his

[*Concluded on Fourth Page.*]

EXPERIENCES OF A CALIFORNIA DEPUTY SHERIFF.

Some four or five years ago, I was passing through one of the interior counties of California on my way to the mines, when I recollected that I had a strong letter of introduction to Sheriff A——, who had been elected to the sheriffalty during the most violent times of California, and had become by his daring and various adventures quite a distinguished personage in the wild portion of country into which I had strayed. I was received by him with the most unexpected kindness, and with such sincerity of manner, that I did not hesitate to accept his invitation to spend some time with him, while I assisted as I best could about the office as a slight return for the hospitality I was enjoying.

Sheriff A—— was an extraordinary personage. He was a very handsome and magnificent man, of great enthusiasm and chivalry of character; but while he was as gentle as a girl to his friends, he was noted for exploits of the most audacious courage, and to his enemies he was overbearing and terrible. He had led a bold and eventful life. He had served as a Texas Ranger, and had afterwards been distinguished in the Mexican war. The story is related of him that in one of the battles of that war, he was lying sick in his tent, the surgeon having strictly prohibited his joining in the action, when a charge of cavalry swept by with a blare of trumpets; and in an enthusiasm of courage, he leapt from his sick pallet, and dashing out with no other garment on but his shirt, he vaulted behind the saddle of a dragoon as he passed at full speed, and fought till he was forcibly carried from the field.

My assistance of Sheriff A—— in his duties was chiefly about the little temporary jail, where he confined his prisoners. It was a small room above the kitchen, made of scantling, and with a ricketty door and windows. It looked absurdly insecure, filled as it often was with desperate criminals; but a constant guard, night and day, was set over the men, and a severe discipline, as well as vigilance, was maintained. Occasionally a desperado, who had not been broken in, would vent his spite by disturbing the whole neighborhood with awful bawling; or, in his mad animal rage, would attack the other prisoners or try to provoke his jailors to come in and fight him, until at last he would lose his voice from hoarseness or become wearied out by lashing himself against the stout timbers across the floor, to which he was chained down when in such a mood. Others would make almost daily attempts to escape. I recollect a notorious and desperate highway-man, familiarly known as Mountain Jim, who was under sentence of death for murder, and who, as the day of his execution drew nigh, made desperate attempts to escape. On the night before his execution, Sheriff A—— took him into a separate room, which was securely fastened and guarded; and, as a precaution of vigilance, compelled the highwayman to sleep in his embrace, his arms being closely wound around the prisoner's body. In the depth of the night, Sheriff A——, who slept lightly, was disturbed by Mountain Jim's slowly gliding out of his embrace, when the poor wretch said (God knows, it may not have been hypocritically) that he only wanted to get up to pray. Sheriff A—— immediately arose and the miserable murderer, at last despairing of escape, knelt, as a simple child, in prayer, on the edge of the bed, and for a long time in silence sought mercy for the immortal soul that was to be surrendered on the morning into the hands of its maker.

Public executions, particularly at the hands of the mob, were common spectacles in California, and they have undoubtedly done much to brutalize the people. Taking the life of a fellow creature is at any time a horrible sight, but when men, women and children collect around to watch with morbid curiosity the last lingering look and the death agonies, as many of them, becoming hardened to such exhibitions, treat the scene with levity, or at least show a fierce, brutal delight in the dread excitement, swearing perhaps at the wild, horrid terrors of the criminal, should the poor craven wretch happen to screw out or struggle with the hangman, then the spectacle to the humane heart becomes absolutely harrowing. Such unnatural spectacles have been exhibited in California. If their monstrous inhumanity is discredited, we say simply call to mind the circumstance of the mob execution of Barclay, in Sonora, of which I have heard the incident related, that the crowd, having swung the prisoner out of reach, and in their murderous haste, having forgotten to tie his hands, by which the miserable man held on to the rope above the noose, one of the spectators climbed the tree to the limb where the rope was fastened, which he kept jerking until he had broken the hold of the victim, at whom he kept swearing for his tight grasp of agony on the fatal cord. I myself can bear witness to the brutality of the crowds, which the awful spectable of an execution attracts, as it was my misfortune to witness such a scene a short time after my quasi installation in the office of jailor. A miserable "Greaser" (a term of reproach for the Mexicans in California) had been sentenced to death for a murder committed in a gambling saloon. On the evening before his execution, he was actually amusing his hardened companions in the jail, and making them laugh by his braggadocio and contempt for the death of the morrow, uttered in broken and absurd English. The next morning a vast crowd assembled before the jail door, and commenced shouting with impatience for the execution. Their shouts must have sounded terribly to the prisoner, as he immediately commenced trembling, and making short nervous attempts to pray, as he felt his last hour beating away in the irresistible on-moving of time. When at last the deputies of Sheriff A—— approached to lead the prisoner to the place of execution, he became furious from terror, clinging to the timbers of the jail and screaming out, then turning to beg for his life wildly and abjectly, and at last imploring for brandy, to make him insensible to the agony of death! When he was taken out and placed in a wagon between two of the deputies, his whole manner again changed. He seemed to feel then there was no hope; his countenance became stupefied from terror; he swayed to and fro between the guards who supported him as a drunken man. Never shall I forget the expression of that face—the protrusion of the eyes which yet rolled stupidly about, giving an idiotic glare of terror. In the meantime, as the wagon drove slowly out to the fatal tree, the crowd kept alongside, swearing and jostling each other; some on horseback, others trudging through the heat and dust, and the men followed by drays loaded with abandoned women. The criminal preserved the same stupefied appearance when lifted to the platform from which he was to be swung. No one in the vast assemblage of spectators seemed touched with pity for him, except perhaps a few of his proscribed race, who stood sadly looking on from the outskirts of the crowd. When Sheriff A—— ascended the platform to see the last office performed, as sheriff of the county, he was immediately assailed by the brutal crowd with cries of "speech, speech," in the same spirit of levity that the galleries of a flash theatre might exhibit, calling out for an oratorical display from a supernumerary who had the hardihood to cross the stage after the curtain was raised. Sheriff A—— excused himself as briefly as possible, but said he would take pleasure in introducing the priest, who had confessed the criminal, and who would consider it a privilege to address a few remarks to the crowd on behalf of the prisoner, such as he might deem appropriate to the solemn occasion. The Padre, however, had scarcely commenced his exhortation when he was cried down by the crowd in their impatience for the execution. The criminal submitted stupidly to the last office; and, although his neck was not broken by the drop, the convulsions of his body were slight and soon over.

We will give one other scene characteristic of the then state of society in the interior of California. The whole country was infested at that time and since then, by Squatters, as persons who settled on private lands, and claimed their actual possession of the same as a higher title, were called. While many of these people acted from a mistake of their rights, and had some shows of excuse in the fact that the large Mexican land grants, many of which were notoriously fraudulent, monopolized the best portions of the agricultural districts, others were unmitigated land pirates, and did not hesitate to "jump," in their own vernacular, any private estate. Large combinations of such men, including desperadoes of every nation, with a smart sprinkling of Sydney convicts, existed throughout the country and defied the law. They commanded a strong political influence, and the officers of the law were generally anxious to shirk the responsibility of coming in contact with them. At the time I refer to, there were frequent squatter demonstrations on the San Joaquin. Sheriff A—— had executed writs on a number of these men, and they had evidently combined to come to an issue with him. A party of some fifteen or more had "jumped" a valuable piece of land in the immediate neighborhood, on which stood a public toll bridge, and had converted a house on the premises into a regular Squatter Fort, with loopholes to fire from. They were well armed, supplied with provisions and ammunition for a siege, and they had conveyed word to the authorities that it was useless to shed unnecessary blood, for they had all determined to die before they would surrender. On the same day that the intelligence of this outrage was received, Sheriff A——, having provided himself with a writ for the arrest of the outlaws, summoned a select posse of a dozen tried men, and started for the scene of action. The party moved slowly and thoughtfully on, as if to a battle field that was to decide the fortune of a long war. On approaching the extempore fort, Sheriff A—— held a council as to the mode of attack. The plan was suggested to blow up the house with a keg of gunpowder, and one of the deputies, who went by the name of "the Wild Irishman," volunteered to run the keg under the house. Sheriff A—— replied by saying that as the lives of both parties were in a measure in his keeping, he would not incur the responsibility of ordering any attack until he had used every persuasion for peace; and for this purpose he now determined to go to the house alone and unarmed, and make a speech to the men. Every one of his posse besought him not to deliberately expose his life by thus venturing within gun shot of men who had sworn to have his blood. Sheriff A—— simply replied that he did not think they would shoot him, and moving off from the party, he advanced unarmed and alone towards the house. He held out no sign that his mission was peaceful, convinced perhaps that these men would respect the simple evidence of exalted courage sooner than a flag of truce. The Squatters had no sooner discovered the posse and noticed the sheriff approaching alone than they set up the most furious and derisive shouts. Sheriff A—— walked leisurely along, with no change in his manner, except that his head was more erect than usual, and his broad breast heaved out like the breast of a gallant soldier marching slowly and proudly to the cannon's mouth. It was a moment of almost breathless anxiety. As he approached within range, a half dozen of the Squatters collected at one of the windows and covered him with their rifles. Sheriff A—— still advanced; he said afterwards that at this terrible moment, when he expected a bullet to pierce his heart, he felt that if he faltered for an instant, he would be a dead man. And he was right. The desperadoes who had their rifles levelled at his person were disconcerted by his quiet and unflinching courage; and each man hesitated to take the responsibility of firing first. As he advanced, he heard them exclaiming to each other, "Kill him, d—n him;" "Why dont you shoot?" "You shoot first, and d—n you for a Skulker," mingled with some few expostulations. As soon as he got within hearing of the men, he paused and commenced his speech. I had heard Sheriff A—— make many previous attempts to speak in public, and had laughed heartily at his awkwardness. But on this occasion he was truly eloquent. Standing in front of the levelled rifles, with his magnificent figure drawn proudly up, and his manly countenance suffused with the bright inspiration of courage, he commenced an appeal to the men to surrender to the law, as the guardian of the liberties of all, and the true protector of the rights of every citizen. He reminded them that he was there as an officer of law, sworn to execute the commands of the Court, and that the blood of himself and all his posse could not wash out the law of the land. He concluded by stating very deliberately the desperate mode of attack he had planned in the event of resistance and solemnly warning them that he and his men had come there prepared to die in the contest. Fifteen minutes were allowed the Squatters for consulting, and ten minutes additional by request, when the whole garrison surrendered and were quietly brought in to the county jail.

The fight was won by moral courage, and if the hero of the humble engagement had gained the prize of valor on a glorious battle field, fighting beneath floating banners of silk and gold, and in front of the red crash of artillery breaking on the battle's tempest, he could not have better deserved that noblest title of soldier or civilian—A TRULY BRAVE MAN.

Col. Williams, a gallant officer from New Orleans, tells the following capital story of himself, and a friend who heard it sends it to the Drawer: The Colonel was on a visit to the North, and at a large dinner party in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He was almost a stranger to the company, both ladies and gentlemen, but his agreeable manners secured him a home reception and he was quite at ease among his new acquaintances. "At dinner," says the Colonel, "I was seated opposite to a young and very accomplished lady, who remarked, in the course of conversation, "Surely, sir, you cannot have resided long at the South, your complexion is so very fair?" "Yes," I replied, "I am a creole of Louisiana." Instantly every one around me was startled, conversation flagged, and all eyes were turned upon poor me utterly unconscious of having said or done any thing to attract so much attention. I knew not what to make of it, till the lady remarked again with a long breath, "Well, I declare—I beg your pardon, sir, but I would certainly have taken you for a white man!" "My face burnt like fire, and for a while I was silent in my confusion; but, recovering myself I asked the young lady what she supposed the word *creole* meant? "Why, black or yellow, sir, I don't know which, and it don't make much difference." I then explained to her and the company, greatly to their relief, that *creole* means *native*, and has no reference to color or race; that creole horses and creole cows are as commonly spoken of as creole men, and that I was quite 'to the manor born.'"

DIGNITY OF MECHANIC ARTS.

If the dignity of things may be measured by their importance to mankind, there is nothing, perhaps, which can rank above the mechanic arts. In fact, they may be called the lever, the fulcrum, and the power which move the world. They do not want the "*whereon to stand*" of Archimedes; they have a sufficient foundation in themselves.

What gives to civilized nations their superiority over the savage? It is chiefly mechanic arts. By them the beautiful and convenient mansion is substituted for the rude and uncomfortable wigwam; and "scarlet and fine twined linen" supply the wardrobe in place of the skins of wild animals. They are the foundation of nearly all the improvements and the comforts of life; and further, we may say, of the glory and the grandeur of the world. By them the farmer ploughs the land, and by them the mariner ploughs the ocean; by them the monarch is adorned with his crown, and by them the peasant is clad in comfortable garments; by them the triumphal arch is raised to the hero, and by them the temple ascends to Deity; by them the wealthy roll in chariots and loll on couches; by them the sword is polished and the axe is tempered; by them the table is spread, the bed is decked, and the parlor is furnished. To them the poet owes the perpetuation of his fame and the warrior the evergreen of his laurels; by them Homer sings and Cæsar triumphs in all ages. Through them we are instructed by the wisdom of Plato and charmed by the eloquence of Cicero; through them we admire the justice of Aristides and the heroism of Leonidas.

And much of this is owing to two single arts, that of printing and the manufacture of paper. By the former learning has been rescued from the gloom of the dark ages; but without the latter the benefits of printing would be circumscribed to every narrow bounds. It is by means of the press chiefly that so much of Christendom owes its escape from the thraldom of superstition; and it is to the same means that we Americans owe our free and enlightened institutions. To these means, which originated in a few rude type carved on a block of wood, is owing the present wonderful diffusion of knowledge, which distinguishes this from all former ages. But whether a book be printed on paper and sold for a single dollar, or laboriously written on parchment and sold for a thousand, it is still to the mechanic art that the world is and has been indebted for the transmission and diffusion of light through the means of books, whether the rays of that light shine upon few persons or many.

But in speaking of the dignity of mechanic arts we would not confine them to the mere head that executes, without thinking of the head that plans; for without the latter but little more credit would be due to the person who exercises these arts than to the automaton Turk who mechanically astonishes the world at the game of chess. To produce the great effects we have mentioned above, to do so much to enlighten, to beautify, and improve the world; to labor for the glory and happiness of others, and yet be ignorant of the springs by which these important movements are carried on, would ill comport with the dignity of the mechanic. He would be ("if we may compare small things with great") like the sun in the heavens, which renders light and warmth and comfort to mankind without itself being conscious wherefor.

There is a philosophy in mechanic arts. The mechanic who brings to his occupation an inventive, enlightened, and inquiring mind, who is master of his craft in theory as well as in practice, has more of real philosophy in him than twenty of those "minute philosophers" who spend their lives in puzzling the world with empty metaphysical speculations. The man who, like Franklin, or Fulton, or Count Rumford, employs his inventive and studious mind to ameliorate the condition of his species, whatever his rank in life may be, is indeed the genuine philosopher. But how much of real practical philosophy may be found among the mechanics of this new world, to say nothing of the Wattses, and Arkwrights, and Brindleys of the old! "By their fruits shall ye know them."—*Berkshire American.*

The Way They Punish the Hindoos.—An account of the punishment of the India rebels, as published in the Liverpool *Times*, says: "Some of the 200 prisoners of the 55th have been tried, and we blew forty of them away from our guns in the presence of the whole force three days ago: a fearful but necessary example, which has struck terror into their souls. Three sides of a square were formed, 10 guns pointed outwards, the sentence of the court was read, a prisoner bound to each gun, the signal given, and the salvo fired. Such a scene I hope never again to witness—human trunks, heads, legs, arms, &c., flung about in all directions. All met their fate with firmness but two, who would not be tied up; so to save time they were dropped to the ground, and their brains blown out by musketry." If one has to die, perhaps there is philosophically no very great choice as to the mode and manner of it, except that the quickest death would seem to be that which should be preferred. And in this view of it, the English method of disposing of their refractory rascals in India, is certainly altogether unexceptionable. But, nevertheless, there do exist, especially where society is civilized, certain prejudices against the employment of such violent and eccentric means for the purpose of getting rid of a few poor specimens of humanity after it has been fairly decided that they are not fit to live. So in these communities which are supposed to be "enlightened," criminals are summarily but decently destroyed, and not by chopping off their heads, tearing their limbs asunder with wild horses, or blowing them in pieces with gunpowder. These latter practices were done away with, with other barbarities of earlier ages, and it has been left for the nation which sets itself up as a model of humanity, to revive them!

Freaks of Lightning.—The house of Thomas McNamara, on Sec. 7, West Chicago, was struck by lightning on Friday, the 21st instant. The electric fluid descended the stove pipe—which projected through the roof of the house—passing down the back of the stove, breaking one leg of it, thence through the floor, where it separated, one current taking a southerly course, shivering a floor joist, and another rushing north, passing up through the floor in places, splitting the bottom of a washstand, breaking several dishes, and overturning sundry others on the shelves, and transferred a child's dress from its accustomed place to a lodgment on a ceiling joist; a third current of the electric fluid nearly severed a sill of the house, killing six chickens under the house, and did other damage. Mrs. McNamara was at the wash tub, not three feet from the spot, when the fluid came up through the floor, and a child in the cradle was within two feet of the place where it went down, but neither were hurt.

Very Light Reading.—A Dublin paper, in describing a human body discovered in an extraordinary state of preservation in peat bog near Mullingar, says that "it appeared to be that of a strong muscular man, and exhibited no perceptible marks of violence, except that the head was severed from the neck just on a line with the root of the tongue." The exception seems a rather important one. Our Hibernian contemporary apparently makes light of some what serious mutilation in virtually stating that the deceased person had only his head cut off.—*Punch.*

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, SEPT 2.—The steamer Vanderbilt has arrived. She left Liverpool on the 22d, and brings important news from India.

General Barnard and Sir Henry Lawrence are dead.

Cawnpore had been recaptured, and a great massacre among the Europeans took place there.

The rebels had been defeated in three engagements.

The transit steamer had been lost in the Straits of Sunda, but the troops were saved.

A sanguinary attack had been made on the Jews at Tunis.

The English representative demands the immediate evacuation of Herat by the Persians.

Schamyl had defeated the Russians, capturing several important posts.

The news of the Indian mutiny produced a profound sensation in Persia. The Shah was reducing his army.

The directors of the ocean telegraph have not yet decided upon future operations. They are as sanguine as ever.

A despatch from Constantinople says the Sultan announced that until the construction of his new ministry the diplomatic intercourse with those European Governments who had suspended their relations could not be resumed.

LIVERPOOL, August 22.—Cotton for the week closed at an advance of ⅛d a 3-16d. Sales of the week 77,000 bales, including 17,000 on speculation and 6,000 for export. Estimated sales on Friday 10,000 bales. The market closed buoyant. Orleans fair 6d, middling 8 9-16d; Mobile fair 8¼d, middling 8½d.; Upland fair 8¼d, middling 8¼d.

Breadstuffs closed quiet. Flour had declined 6d, wheat 2d a 3d., and corn 6d. Provisions closed dull; inferior qualities of beef declined 5s. Pork and bacon were steady. Sugar closed heavy at a decline of 1s.

Another Indian War.—We regret to learn that hostilities have again broken out between the Sioux and Chippewas. On or about the first of the present month a war party of the Red Lake and Pillager bands of Chippewas attacked detached parties of Sioux farming or hunting in the neighborhood of Lac Travers. The Chippewas took between thirty and forty scalps, and then hastily retreated down and across Red river homeward. At one of the white settlements on Red river they killed five head of cattle and destroyed considerable lumber. Late advices from the Sioux agency represent that a party of Sioux has gone in pursuit of the Chippewas. A body of troops will probably be immediately sent to the Chippewa country to arrest the murderers and intercept the Sioux before the commission by them of acts of hostility. The professions of a desire for peace on the part of the Chippewas last spring were made undoubtedly with the intention of deceiving the Sioux in a state of fancied security.

St. Paul (M.T.) Pioneer of Aug. 18.

How Fires Originate.—We were struck the other day with a little circumstance, which set us to thinking about fires, and the apparently trifling things from which they might take their start.

Sitting at our table near a grate, in which coal is burned in cold weather, but where some scraps of paper had accumulated in the absence of the winter fire, we cast into it carelessly, the half-dead stump of a cigar. Presently we noticed a little smoke, rising up feebly at first, and gradually increasing. We kept watching to see what would be the result. It still smouldered, until presently it burst out into a brisk flame, and the contents of the grate kept up a jolly fire until all was gone. Had it been in contact with any other combustible matter, and no one been near, the result might have been easily foretold.

It taught us how easily a fire may be started and led us to think how readily many mysterious fires might be accounted for. Of course in this case there was no risk, as the whole thing was in a grate, but matches, half-lighted cigar ends, etc., are every day cast down very carelessly, and it is only to be wondered at, that there is not more damage done.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Married Life.—The following paragraph is from the Springfield Republican:

Married life has its trials and its sorrows. Tempers may prove incompatible, and call for forbearance. Fortune may be chary of its favors and enforce self-denial. Children may be ungrateful), and sting the poor heart that has pillowed them. Sickness may come, and haunt a household for years. But ask the poor man, struggling along with his debts, and the weary woman, toiling early and late, accomplishing the ruin of all her beauty and her buoyancy, if they would be placed apart could competence be given them, and all their trials be brought to an end. The answer would be, "there is something sweeter in this companionship of suffering than anything the world can offer from its storehouse of joys outside of it, and something which would make even severer trials than ours, only iron bands to draw us more firmly together."

Cunning as the Fox.—The Dumfries (Scotland) Courier says a gentleman in the Highlands sent the editor of that paper the following note: "A game-keeper on the estate near Lochawe, who had been annoyed by the depredations of foxes, discovered a kennel in the glen at the side of a small loch. While watching one evening for the appearance of the tenants he observed a brace of wild ducks floating on the loch. In a little while a fox was seen approaching the water side with cautious steps; on reaching it he picked up a bunch of heather and placed it in his mouth, so as to cover his head; then slipping into the water and immersing all but his nose, floated slowly and quietly down to where the birds were quacking out delight in fancied security, nothing near them but a bunch of weed. In due time he neared the ducks, dropped the heather and seized a duck, with which he returned to the loch side, and was making off to his young with the prize, when the keeper, who had noted all his movements, closed them by the discharge of a double-barrel. Surely such sagacity deserved a better fate."

Porter's Spirit of the Times tells this story—

"Dan Rice, the well-known clown, remitted, in settlement of an account, to the publisher of a paper in the west, a three-dollar bill, which was returned with the brief remark: 'This note is counterfeit—please send another.' It was two months before he heard from Dan again, when he apologized for the delay, saying that he had been unable till now to find *another counterfeit three dollar bill*, but he hoped the one now enclosed would suit, professing, at the same time, his inability to discover what the objection was to the other, which he thought as good a counterfeit as he ever saw. It must be admitted that Dan swept the board."

A report that General Scott had been ill in Baltimore, on his return from Washington, created much excitement, and crowds repaired to his residence to ascertain his true condition. Among the visiters was an Irishman, who in reply to the question why he felt so much interest, said, "We can get Presidents enough any day, but we have only one General, and we ought to take care of him." The veteran is well.

CORRESPONDENCE

Thursday's Washington Union publishes the correspondence between President Buchanan and Prof. Silliman and other Connecticut philanthropists on the Kansas question. It will be read with some interest we suppose, and therefore republish it:

The Memorial of Silliman and others.

To his EXCELLENCY JAMES BUCHANAN,

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, *citizens* of the *United States*, and *electors* of the *State of Connecticut*, respectfully offer to your *Excellency* this their MEMORIAL:

The fundamental principle of the constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is, that the *people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers.*

We see with grief, if not with astonishment, that Gov. Walker, of Kansas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through him an army, one purpose of which is *to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States*, but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected.

We represent, therefore, that by the foregoing your excellency is openly held up and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our national character, as violating in its most essential particular the solemn *oath* which the President has taken *to support the constitution of this Union.*

We call attention further to the fact that your excellency is, in like manner, held up to this nation, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of "*levying war against* [a portion of] *the United States*" by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men, and a code of enactments purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election nor sanction, nor consent, of the people of the Territory.

We earnestly represent to your excellency that we also have taken the oath to obey the constitution; and your *excellency* may be assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer that ALMIGHTY GOD will make your administration an example of justice and beneficence, and with His terrible majesty *protect our people and our constitution.*

Mr. Buchanan's Reply.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 15, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: On my recent return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands, through the agency of Mr Horatio King, of the Post Office Department, to whom it had been intrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

You first assert that "the fundamental principle of the constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers." You then express your grief and astonishment that I should have violated this principle, and, through Gov. Walker, have employed an army, "one purpose of which is *to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States*, but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected." And, as a corollary from the foregoing, you represent that I am "openly held up and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our national character, as violating in its most essential particular the solemn *oath* which the President has taken *to support the constitution of this Union.*"

These are heavy charges proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and, if well founded, ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them you should have clearly ascertained that they were well founded. If not, they will rebound with withering condemnation upon their authors. Have you performed this preliminary duty towards the man who, however unworthy, is the Chief Magistrate of your country? If so, either you or I are laboring under a strange delusion. Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable historical facts. To these facts let us refer.

When I entered upon the duties of the presidential office, on the 4th of March last, what was the condition of Kansas? This Territory had been organized under the act of Congress of 30th May, 1854, and the government in all its branches was in full operation. A governor, secretary of the Territory, chief justice, two associate justices, a marshal, and district attorney had been appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the territorial legislature; and the judiciary were employed in expounding and carrying these laws into effect. It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of members of the territorial legislature and of the laws passed by them; but at the time I entered upon my official duties Congress had recognised this legislature in different forms and by different enactments. The delegate elected to the House of Representatives, under a territorial law, had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact, I found the government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory. Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain this government? to protect it from the violence of lawless men, who were determined either to rule or ruin? to prevent it from being overturned by force?—in the language of the constitution, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed?" It was for this purpose, and this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas, to act as a *posse comitatus* in aiding the civil magistrate to carry the laws into execution.

The condition of the Territory at the time, which I need not portray, rendered this precaution absolutely necessary. In this state of affairs, would I not have been justly condemned had I left the marshal and other officers of a like character impotent to execute the process and judgments of courts of justice established by Congress, or by the territorial legislature under its express authority, and thus have suffered the government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate as forcing "the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States;" and for doing which you have denounced me as having violated my solemn oath. I ask, what else could I have done, or ought I to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the territorial government, sanctioned as it had been by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed which every patriot in the country had deplored? This would, indeed, have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the character of my administration.

I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas to aid in the execution of the civil law reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the heads of the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise? A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballot-box—the certain American remedy for the redress of all grievances—undertook to create an independent government for themselves. Had this attempt proved successful, it would, of course, have subverted the existing government, prescribed and recognised by Congress, and substituted a revolutionary government in its stead. This was a usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of Connecticut to undertake to establish a separate government within its charactered limits for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate State government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority and produce universal anarchy.

I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs, which I have embraced only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas. The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act (the act organizing the Territory) not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States." As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed by the same act that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State it "shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Slavery existed at that period, and still exists in Kansas, under the constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new Territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsoever is recognised to be property by the common constitution. But when the people—the *bona fide* residents of such Territory—proceed to frame a State constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves whether they will continue, modify, or abolish slavery. To them, and to them alone, does this question belong, free from all foreign interference.

In the opinon of the territorial legislature of Kansas, the time has arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage on "every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory;" and, for the purpose of preventing fraud, and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election. Here a fair opportunity was presented for all the qualified resident citizens of the Territory, to whatever organization they might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinions at the ballot-box on the question of slavery. But numbers of lawless men still continued to resist the regular territorial government. They refused either to be registered or to vote; and members of the convention were elected, legally and properly, without their intervention. The convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a constitution for themselves and their posterity; and in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States, should this become necessary, in defending the convention against violence whilst framing the constitution, and in protecting the "*bona fide* inhabitants" qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument in the free exercise of the right of suffrage when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection.

I have entire confidence in Gov. Walker that the troops will not be employed except to resist actual aggression or in the execution of the laws; and this not until the power of the civil magistrate shall prove unavailing. Following the wise example of Mr. Madison towards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations, such as that of the Topeka convention, will not be disturbed unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring them into actual collision with the constitution and the laws. In that event, they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the government. In performing this duty I shall have the approbation of my own conscience, and, as I humbly trust, of my God.

I thank you for the assurance that you will "not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make my administration an example of justice and beneficence." You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of slavery, which has been productive of much evil and no good, and which, if it could succeed in attaining its object, would ruin the slave as well as his master. This would be a work of genuine philanthropy. Every day of my life I feel how inadequate I am to perform the duties of my high station without the continued support of Divine Providence; yet, placing my trust in Him, and in Him alone, I entertain a good hope that He will enable me to do equal justice to all portions of the Union, and thus render me an humble instrument in restoring peace and harmony among the people of the several States.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

PORT WINE,
MADEIRA WINE,
FRENCH BRANDY,

Of best quality, selected for Medical uses. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 31. 38tf

100 ounces Quinine, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 31. 38tf

London Porter, Edinboro' Ale, just received by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 31. 38tf

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

LARGE Flat Dutch,
Large English Norfolk,
Large White Globe,
Purple top Ruta Baga,
Early Red Top.

Just received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
July 24. 28-itf

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE Subscriber invites the attention of Country Merchants to his large and select stock of

DRUGS,
Medicines, Perfumery,
DYE-STUFFS, &c.,

Which he offers at the LOWEST PRICES.
JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist,
Nor. West Cor. Market Square.
Aug. 29. 38-itf

LARD AND BUTTER.

EXTRA GOSHEN BUTTER;
" LEAF LARD, in quantities to suit. For sale by
E. F. MOORE.
Sept. 2, 1857. 39-1m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1857.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

SARATOGA, Aug. 27, 1857.

I have been much gratified to hear frequent mention, in terms of the highest respect, of our lamented fellow citizen, Mr. DOBBIN. This feeling is confined to no section, but I hear it expressed as frequently and as warmly by Northern as by Southern men. An official at Washington city said a few days ago, that Mr. Dobbin was "the most respectable member of the late Administration." The word was fitly chosen. He was not the most brilliant, nor the most profound; but while he was not deficient in any respect, he was "most respectable" in all. Conversing with a gentleman from the western part of New York, who spoke of Mr. Dobbin, I found him familiar with all the details of his career, his age, the particulars of his death, &c. I was struck with this, knowing as I do the general ignorance and indifference which prevail at the North in respect to Southern men.

Our ex-Gov. Graham, too, made warm friends while spending a fortnight here just before I came. I have heard him often spoken of with high respect. A gentleman from Florida, who made his acquaintance here, said to me that he would like vastly to vote for him for President; to which I was able most heartily to respond. There is little probability, however, of a Whig candidate for the Presidency. We must wait for the democracy to tumble to pieces, which one might have expected to result from its corruptions. But Mr. Calhoun judged more shrewdly when he said that it was *held together* by the cohesive power of the public plunder. The plunder has been very abundant, but whether it will satisfy the hordes of new recruits as well as the old soldiers, may be questioned.

SARATOGA, Aug. 31, 1857.

Ex-President Van Buren has been in the village several days. I have not seen him, but learn that he seems remarkably well and active for a man of his age. His son, "Prince John" is here also.

There was quite a stampede this morning, several hundred visiters having left; and many more will be off this afternoon. My time, too, will be out two days hence, when I shall probably leave few acquaintances behind me. The weather is delightful here, but it is also pleasant in the cities, and therefore people have less reason for remaining in the country. The financial troubles in New York have, it is said, called home many who have been here and at other places of summer resort. I see that the N. Y. Herald, which has labored for months past to produce a money panic, is not yet satisfied, but says that "we have had but a sprinkle of the threatened rain—the storm has yet to come." It may be so—the very prediction, the hoarse cry of the bird of ill omen, is calculated to produce the storm, even if none were brewing. The N. Y. conservative papers are doing what they can to preserve or restore confidence. The Herald, (doubtless for some purpose of pecuniary gain,) is working to destroy it. It is a sad time for many. The rich of yesterday will be the poor of to-day, and the poor of yesterday will be still poorer to-day. The rich who have hoarded their wealth, or who have kept out of debt and aloof from all sorts of speculations, may indeed be made richer by a general crash; and those who had been running wild with apparent prosperity of themselves and all around them, may be brought to their senses by it. But there will be anguish in many a family, cut off from the luxuries and even the comforts to which they have been accustomed.

The Secretary of War has allowed or caused the documents connected with the sale of the Fort Snelling property to be published. They consist of his instructions to Maj. Eastman of the Army and Wm. K. Heiskell of Washington city, and their Report. The instructions are dated May 23d, 1857, and the Report June 10th, 1857. This was quick work. In eighteen days after the instructions were issued at Washington, the agents went to Fort Snelling, carefully examined the property, (7000 acres, with a fort and various buildings,) ascertained that there was a combination to get the property at $1 25 per acre, or at the most $2 50 per acre, or (as Mr. Heiskell says in a supplemental report,) $50,000 for the whole, which would be about $7 an acre. There is a singular discrepancy in their own statements, but still more between their statements and their action, for they sold for $12 an acre, yet say that a combination had been formed to prevent a sale above $1 25, $2 50, or $7. If so, how did they manage to get $12? And if they could get $12 an acre, why not get the full value, or some approach to it? But they go on to show that it is customary for the government to sell at less than value, apparently to justify their selling at less than value. They admit, too, that complaints of this sale would doubtless be made by those who wished to buy, but, says Mr. Heiskell, "it will be only the complaint of the disappointed in obtaining the property for much less than its value." They *offered* the property to Mr. Steele, the purchaser, at $90,000. They did not ask any one to make a bid for it. But sold it to him in such hot haste as to leave a strong suspicion of the honesty of the transaction. On the whole, I think the documents published are most decidedly calculated to confirm the belief of foul play, and fraud on the government.

In a recent letter from New York, I mentioned some facts in regard to the use of marl in New Jersey. I am now enabled to add some more, still more remarkable and important, inasmuch as they relate home experience, which I hope will be useful to some of the readers of the Observer. I am indebted for them to an intelligent gentleman from Onslow county, in our State, whom I have met here this year, and frequently before—always with pleasure. About 1847 he discovered some marl beds on his plantation, with which he soon commenced experimenting, and has had reason to be perfectly satisfied with the results. It is true he injured a small portion of his land by putting too much marl upon it, but even that will soon be restored by time or the application of muck or vegetable mould. On other portions of his land he has applied as much as 100 to 150 bushels to the acre. The result is, that acid gall-berry land, which produced only a poor hard grass that nothing would eat, and which he thinks would not have yielded a bushel of corn to the acre if he had planted it, actually yields him from 25 to 50 bushels of Corn to the acre. The first year after marling, (having been previously ditched,) the product was in some instances 25 bushels to the acre; and the improvement is progressive.

My informant considers his marl beds more valuable than a gold mine. And well he may. This year he has manured 800 acres with a compost consisting of marl, swamp mud, and barn yard manure.

His experiments upon high and dry sandy soils have not been satisfactory. The marl appears to injure rather than benefit them.

A neighbor of his has been equally successful with himself on acid lands, having realized 50 bushels of corn to the acre from land that had been worthless before marling.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER.—There is a most plentiful scarcity of pleasant and unpleasant subjects for newspaper comments nowadays. The Chinese Sugar Cane has been run through the mill of the press as well as the pressing mill, and its sweets extracted; the expression of doubts as to its merits has been wound up by the expression of the juice. The Chinese War drags its slow length along so slowly, that it has almost faded from the memory of man. The horrors of the Indian War served to point a few paragraphs, and then fell as flat upon the public mind as the editorials extracted from the Encyclopedeias to elucidate the dangers to which British dominion in India was exposed.

We confess to a bitter disappointment in this Indian War. We fondly looked to it to supply us with grist for our editorial mill during many days. But it has turned out a miserable humbug, a complete failure. Nobody cares a straw for it: and nobody cares whether the poor devils of Indians meet the call of the angel of death lying comfortably tucked up in bed, or uncomfortably tucked up at a cannon's mouth. The thing came upon us as a grand blow-out. But it blew itself out with the blows which scattered the limbs of the Hindoo to the four winds of—heaven, we were about to say; but India is at present a sort of hell on earth, and the winds of India, therefore, can scarcely be spoken of with philological accuracy as heavenly. In fact we are angry with India, the Indian war, the Indians and the British. If things had only been done gradually, and the horrible introduced to the public by degrees, what a glorious time there would have been in the newspaper world! But that unsurpassable exhibition at Peshawur, or some other place with a queer name, did the business for the war. It went down like Illinois Central, or the bonds of Beebee Company. We owe it a grudge, and scarcely feel disposed to return thanks to it for putting us up to another reading of Macaulay's magnificent essays upon Warren Hastings and Malcolm, Lord Clive. We thought we should, after the manner of our Encyclopedeian contemporaries, therefrom extract a learned editorial upon British dominion, British policy, and British prospects in India. We read the essays, and our blood ran cold at the horrors perpetrated by the miserable, cold-blooded Hastings; whilst it tingled in our veins as we read of the magnificent deeds, mental and physical, of the same Hastings, warrior representative and mental superior of the old Danish Vikings, his fathers, whose bones—not the fathers' bones, but Hastings' bones—lie mouldering in Daylesford Church-yard. We had the horrors, and we had the transports, as we read. But we did not write the editorial. We were chilled; whether by contact with so dead a subject, or in consequence of the easterly winds hereabouts prevailing, we know not. We only know that we had the chill, and that another one is coming as we write. And so, in good time,—for this paragraph is growing unwieldly and hard to fit with a climax—is the Devil; not for us, only for copy. We close the paragraph and give it to him with an admonition (politely expressed) to go home; as we are not one of those "idle hands"—*vide* "how doth the little busy bee"—for whom he can find constant employment.

And here then—having supplied the little fellow, whose mild, sweet face (a little smeared with ink, withal) indicates but slight acquaintance with the thoughts, habits and expressions of his royal and illustrious namesake—we recur to first principles. And, like Webster's mariner, who had been tossed for many days in thick weather, and on an unknown sea, we avail ourself of the first pause in the storm for copy to take our latitude, ascertain how far the elements have driven us from our true course, and make a fresh start; not by reading the resolution, as Webster very inartistically and most unsailorly makes his mariner do; but by taking a drink, (water only) and starting afresh with "the first newspaper", which has been sadly neglected.

"The first newspaper"—in America, we mean—was published in Boston, on Thursday, September 25, 1690. So we learn from the Historical Magazine of Boston, the National Intelligencer, which republishes the whole paper, acting as medium between us and the Magazine.

This paper (which is printed only on the first three sides of a folded sheet, with two columns to the page, and each page about seven inches by eleven in size) was discovered by the Rev. J. B. Felt, LL. D., the author of a work on the history of the town of Salem, Massachusetts, in the second volume of which he makes the following allusion to this ancient relic of American journalism:

"It was immediately noticed by the legislative authorities. Four days after it was edited they spoke of it as a pamphlet, stated that it came out contrary to law, and contained 'reflections of a very high nature.' They strictly forbade 'anything in print without license first obtained from those appointed by the Government to grant the same.' Thus terminated the effort to establish a print, because not duly authorized, and opposed to the prevalent politics of the Colony."

The title of the paper is *sui generis*, as were the people of that day, and of this too for that matter. It reads thus:

PUBLICK
OCCURRENCES
Both FORREIGN and DOMESTICK.

The prospectus is after the same fashion; and it setteth forth that the paper will be published with the design that "the Countrey shall be furnished once a moneth (or if any Glut of *Occurrences* happen *oftener*) with an Account of such considerable things as have arrived unto our Notice."

A capital arrangement. It would suit our case precisely. We should like to print our paper only when there is a glut of "Occurrences happening oftener." Whereby we should be relieved from publishing a paper in the summer time, as all Editors ought to be. Furthermore, we should thereby be relieved of a tendency to agues; and we might leave our friend and foreman, who goes further than a tendency, to fight it out with his ailments, whilst we go to see our sweetheart without any fear that there will be no Observer on Monday.

But our friend, the first Editor of the first newspaper, Benjamin Harris by name—who had his printing done by R. Pierce, at the London Coffee-house, Boston—proceeds with his prospectus; and as he therein enunciates sundry purposes, at singular variance with the purposes and the practices of modern journalists, we let him give it in his own words. We thereby save trouble, as well in copying extracts, as in ridding ourself of a temptation to indulge in foolish commenting. Mr. Harris sayeth:

"In order hereunto, the Publisher will take what pains he can to obtain a *Faithful Relation* of all such things; and will particularly make himself beholden to such Persons in Boston whom he knows to have been for their own use the diligent Observers of such matters.

"That which is herein proposed, is, *First*, That *Memorable Occurrents* of *Divine Providence* may not be neglected or forgotten, as they too often are. *Secondly*, that people everywhere may better understand the Circumstances of Publique Affairs, both abroad and at home; which may not only direct their *Thoughts* at all times, but at *some* times also to assist their *Business* and *Negotiations*.

"*Thirdly*, That some thing may be done towards the *Curing*, or at least the *Charming* of that *Spirit of Lying*, which prevails among us, wherefore nothing shall be entered, but what we have reason to believe is true, repairing to the best fountains for our Information. And when there appears any *material mistake* in any thing that is collected, it shall be *corrected* in the next.

"*Morover* the Publisher of these *Occurrences is willing to engage*, that whereas, there are many *False Reports*, maliciously made, and spread among us, if any well minded person will be at the pains to trace *any* such *false Report*, so far as to find out and Convict the *First Raiser* of it, he will in this Paper (unless just Advice be given to the contrary) expose the Name of such person, as *A malicious Raiser of a false Report*. It is supposed that none will dislike this Proposal, but such as intend to be guilty of so villainous a Crime."

A nice spot of work Mr. Harris laid out for himself. How he performed it in his first and only issue, we may take occasion to show the next time we are hard up for copy. For the present, wants are supplied and we stop.

LAFAYETTE.—Saturday last was the Centennial Anniversary of the Birth of the great and good LAFAYETTE. The "Lafayette Light Infantry," of this town, celebrated the occasion in a becoming manner, by a Parade, Salute, &c., and during the day the "Stars and Stripes" floated from the Flag-Staff at their Armory on Gillespie street.

The "Lafayette Saxe Horn Band" was out in full force, and the performances were highly creditable.

THE NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIANS.—The New School (South) Presbyterian Convention, which has been in session in Richmond, adjourned on Wednesday last. The Convention is said to have been an exceedingly respectable, dignified, and able body; and the very exciting discussions, growing out of the everlasting slavery question, are said to have been marked by unusual power and ability. The result of the session is the probable snapping of another bond between North and South.

The resolutions adopted recommend to the Presbyteries South a withdrawal from all connection with the General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church in the United States, there being no prospect of a cessation of slavery agitation in the General Assembly, so long as Slaveholders are in connection with it. A Convention is appointed to be held at Knoxville, Tennessee, in April 1858, for the purpose of forming a New School Synod of the United States, and the appointment of a Committee to confer with the Old School Presbyterians on the subject of a Union between the two divisions.

MAGAZINES.—We have received Russell and the Eclectic for September. There is nothing very startling or very entertaining in either. The magazines are as badly off as the newspapers for material wherewith to gratify the appetite for something new and exciting.

We copy from Russell a sketch of the adventures of a California Deputy Sheriff. Sheriff A. the hero of the sketch, is a well-remembered townsman of ours; and many Cape Fear people will recognise in him Dr. Richard P. Ashe.

A NEW COMPOSING STICK.—We are indebted to Mr. J. S. Dunham, of the Middletown (Conn.) Star, for a new composing stick, possessing many advantages over the old fashioned stick generally used by printers. Mr. Dunham, we believe, is the inventor, and the sticks are manufactured and sold by Mr. O. F. Grover of Middletown at the same price with the old stick. Among the advantages justly claimed for this invention are "the facilities with which it may be adjusted, (dispensing with the screw and nut,) the time saved in moving the knee or slide from place to place, and advantage of strength and lightness combined."

FREE SUFFRAGE.—The aggregate vote of the State, Gates County omitted, is as follows: For Free Suffrage 49,629; against it 19,201. Majority in favor of it 30,428. Every District in the State except the fifth, Mr. Gilmer's, gave a large majority for it. In the fifth, the vote stands; for it, 4,353: against it, 4,839. Majority against it, 486.

From the Salem Press.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Rarely do we open a paper, of late, that does not contain some account of an accident, murder, or suicide; but it seldom becomes our duty to chronicle any thing of the kind as having occurred in our own immediate neighborhood. Recently, however, the explosion in this place warned our citizens of the dangerous tendency of combustible or explosive materials, (particularly in unskillful hands,) and now we are called upon to announce another explosion accompanied with loss of life and destruction of property, also attributed, as we have been informed, to carelessness.

The boiler of the Buffalo Steam Mills, (8 miles North of this place, on the road leading from Salem to Germanton,—Messrs. Golding and Wallace, proprietors,) burst on Tuesday evening last, about 4 o'clock, causing a complete wreck of the building and machinery, killing four persons and badly scalding two others, one of whom, it is feared, fatally.

The killed are Mr. Wallace, one of the proprietors, whose body was torn into three pieces, by fragments of the machinery, and otherwise horribly mangled; Mr. Abner Prior, present on business, had his head cut off, which had not been found on Wednesday morning, and his body otherwise very much mutilated; Mr. Gabriel Jones and Mr. Bethel Powers, had limbs broken and received other fatal injuries.

The badly scalded are John Brown, and a Mr. Tally. Several others were also slightly injured.

Since the above, we learn, Mr. Tally is dead, and Mr. Brown has been removed to this place, and will probably recover. The head of Mr. Prior was found some distance from the scene of disaster.

Messrs. Wallace and Prior were seated on a log conversing, and all hands were engaged about the mill, when the explosion occurred, which was caused by the water getting too low in the boiler, and filling it up suddenly with cold water. Mr. Wallace had given orders to have the boiler replenished at noon, which was, however, neglected.

The scene which presented itself after the explosion, we learn beggars description. It was awful indeed. The intestines and brains of Mr. Wallace were scattered some distance around, in every direction, and the fragments of his body could scarcely all be collected for interment.

Loss of property estimated at about $1,500.

He Felt Cheap.—A nervous grocer at Newark, New Jersey, had $640 in bills, and, fearful of robbers, placed it in a measure of oats for safe keeping. His horse ate it, by way of dessert, with his next meal. *That* horse didn't pay for his feed—he didn't reward the munificent *horse*-pitality of his owner, who might be said to have done something like sowing wild oats. Didn't that grocer curse his own eyes, and the horse's "*inards*" and eating apparatus, and wish that his meal had choked that respectable equine quadruped. Moral—Don't put $640 in bills in a measure of oats for safe keeping, and then let your horse eat the whole arrangement, except the measure, because if you do, you will be $640 poorer.—*Wil Journal.*

Penny Wise and Pound Foolish.—The latest illustration of this maxim is a case which occurred in the commercial circles of Cleveland, Ohio, a few days ago. An ancient broker of that city, who knows how to save even the shadow of a continental dime, having reflected upon the tariff adopted by the express companies for the transportation of money packages, and the great certainty and despatch arrived at in their delivery, resolved on a plan of paying less than the regular fees. The rates for money packages are calculated upon the value of the contents, as marked upon the outside of the envelope. He enclosed $2,350 in an envelope, and, having been very careful to mark it "$1,500" on the outside, paid the rates on the latter sum to the express company. The package was unfortunately lost. The banker did not dare to claim the whole contents, $2,350, and the company, with its usual promptness, paid over the amount registered. The package, as we are informed, turned up at last, through the efforts of the company's agents, and its contents disclosed the fact that the express company had made just $850 by the operation. The question naturally suggests itself to the banker whether he would not have been more just to himself to have paid rates on the whole contents, and saved his pile from such a loss as he has sustained.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PHILANTHROPIC HALL, Aug. 15, 1857.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from this life JAMES C. DOBBIN, late Secretary of the Navy, the Philanthropic Society sharing in the general sorrow which this melancholy event must produce, is desirous of manifesting its sensibility on this occasion; therefore,

Resolved, That as members of a Society to which he ever evinced the strongest attachment, and as young men who duly appreciated the features of his character, we do sincerely lament the death of one who, while among us, ever stood as a living example of what a man and a christian ought to be; and now that the silver cord has been loosed—the golden bowl broken,—we may well be proud of him even as he lies in death, for it affords us no little pleasure to know that in that he is dead, he dieth not to insignificance and forgettulness, but ever will live in the hearts of the people of his country, endeared to them as he was by ties which eternity alone can sever.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the bereaved family, participating entirely in the feeling which follows them into retirement, and as a testimony of our high appreciation of *him*, whose loss they now mourn, do offer to them in behalf of the Philanthropic Society the expression of our sincerest regret under their deep affliction, trusting that He who has promised to be a "Father to the fatherless," and whose hand "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," may bring to their relief the consolations of religion, and the satisfaction to be imparted by an assurance that of the illustrious deceased, as an honored member, a citizen or a patriot,

"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased,—University Magazine, Raleigh Standard, Wilmington and Fayetteville papers, with a request that they be published.

JAMES S. BAKER,
N. B. SHANNON,
GEO. B. JOHNSON,
JULIUS W. WRIGHT, } Com.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE,

A CHOICE lot just received at BANKS' CONFECTIONERY.

Sept. 8, 1857. 40-2t

MARRIED,

On the 3d ult., Passed Midshipman W. A. KIRKLAND, attached to the U. S. Sloop Falmouth, to SENHORA ISADORA CARVALHINA DE FERIEIRA, widow of a Brazilian officer.

DIED,

In Chatham County, at Mt. Vernon Springs, on the 31st ult., MARGARET VIRGINIA, daughter of A. J. and E. A. Kivett, aged 13 months.

How sad to part from those we love,
Perhaps to meet to-morrow;
But how sad the anguish, pain of heart,
To part perhaps for ever. COM.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Sept 7, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for Cox, Austin & Co, A W Steel, M W McNair, C T & J R Livingston, A A McKethan, E Lilly, S T Hawley & Son, W C Troy, J Sundy, B F Pearce, P A Wiley, Headen & Bynum, J Worth, D Curtis & Co, E F Moore, A Johnson & Crow, Starr & Williams, J A Pemberton, Cook & Johnson, H L Myrover.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 2.—Brig Flora fm N York, Sheet Anchor from Bath; Schr Rosalie Beatrice fm Sneed's Ferry, M E Wells, Selah, and John A. Stanly fm New York, Jenny Lind fm Hyde Co. Sept. 3.—Schr. Eureka and Odd Fellow fm Lockwood's Folly, Ambition fm Baltimore. 4.—Barques Lucy Ann and Esther Francis from New York. 5.—Barquantine Col John McRae fm N. York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—September 7.

BACON—	18 a 00	LARD,—	17½ a 18
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	15½ a 15⅝	Cuba	57 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	11 a 12½	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	20 a 23	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 00 0
Dundee,	20 a 22	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	7 50 a 7 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00
Super.	7 00 a 0 00	Apple do,	1 00 a 00
Fine,	6 50 a 0 00	Whiskey,	70 a 00
Scratched,	6 00 a 0 00	WOOL—	21 a 22
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	1 25 a 0 00	Yellow dip,	2 50 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 15 a 0 00	Virgin,	3 50 a 0 00
Oats,	50 a 0	Hard,	1 05 a 0 00
Peas,	00 a 0 00	Spirits,	40 a 00
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Finds ready sale at full figures.
Cotton—Sales on Thursday last at 15⅝.
Flour—No change worthy of notice.
Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—virgin $4, yellow dip $3. Spirits 44. Common Rosin 1 47½. Tar 1 50. Superfine Flour 7 25. Bacon, 17 cts. for hog round.

At New York, Southern Flour more active, prices not materially changed. Upland Cotton, middling to middling fair, 15¾ to 16¼.

NEW GOODS.

COOK & JOHNSON are just receiving a large and well selected Stock of Goods, consisting in part of

Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Crockery, Fish, Butter and Cheese.

All of which will be sold low for cash, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

A call from all of old friends and the public generally, as we have a better assortment than we have ever offered before.

Sept. 7. 40-4t

Town papers copy.

FALL STOCK, 1857.

B. F. PEARCE & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and well selected stock of **DRY GOODS,** consisting in part of:

Black and Figured Silks;
English and French Merinoes;
Plain and Fig'd DeLanes;
French all wool Plaids;
Alpacas of all qualities;
Black Bombazine;
English, French and American Prints;
Chenille Shawls, (beautiful patterns;)
Ladies' Cloaks of every description;
Jaconet Edgings and Insertions;
Collars and Undersleeves;
Hosiery, Gloves, Belts;
Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.;
Cloths and Cassimeres;
Tweeds, Jeans and Sattinets;
White and Colored Flannels;
Bleached and Brown Shirtings;
Allendale 10-4 Sheeting;
Bleached and Brown Drillings;
Plaid Linseys and Kerseys;
Marlboro' Stripes and Plaids;
Brown and Bleached Table Cloths;
Towellings of all kinds;
Negro Blankets;
Extra quality Bed Blankets;
Spiral, Brass and Whalebone Hoops;
Good assortment of Hoop Skirts;
Yankee Notions of every variety, kind, and quality;
Silk, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets;
Moleskin, Cassimere and Wool Hats;
Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c.

—ALSO—

A large and fashionable stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

All of which will be sold low for CASH, or on our usual time to punctual customers either at *Wholesale* or *Retail*. All persons are respectfully invited to give us a call.

B. F. PEARCE. J. W. PEARCE, Jr.

Sept. 7, 1857. 40tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who gave Notes to me as Administrator or Commissioner of the Estate of Neill Shaw, dec'd, are hereby notified, that their respective Notes will be due on the 20th inst. I hope they will all come and promptly discharge their indebtedness.

The Notes may be found when due, and perhaps a few days thereafter, at my Store in this town.

Unless they are promptly paid up, I shall hand them to the proper legal officers to enforce their collection.

JOHN SHAW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7. 40*3tpd

PURE LIQUORS, &c.

FOR MEDICAL USE!

10 CASKS BYASS LONDON PORTER, (Pints and Quarts,) direct from Importers and Warranted Genuine.

Also, Golden Sherry, Port, Madeira and Claret Wines; French Brandy, Holland Gin, and Scheidam Schnapps. For sale by JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.

Sept 5. 40-1mi

Carolinian copy.

2000 LBS. PRIME NORTH CAROLINA SIDES and HAMS, for sale by P. A. WILEY.

Sept. 4. 40-1w

SCHOOL BOOKS.

SMITH'S English Grammar; Peterson's Familiar Science; Bolmar's Fables; Emerson's Arithmetic; Bolmar's French Grammar; Lovell's U. S. Speaker; Sargent's Standard Speaker; North Carolina Readers; Mitchell's Geographies; Quackenbos's Rhetoric; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 4, 1857.

SOMETHING NEW.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE SIRUP, an excellent article, made in Cumberland County. Just received and for sale by C. E. LEETE.

Sept. 3. 39-

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL

Commission Merchants,

No. 104 WALL STREET,

59-1tf NEW YORK.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

DRY GOODS

AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this season will be found unusually attractive, comprised in part of a large assortment of

Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats; Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmas; &c.

In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold to suit the times to cash and prompt paying customers. At No. 1, Floral Avenue, is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods. Bear this in mind. EDMUND LILLY.

Sept. 4, 1857. 40-*tf

690 ACRES OF LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington and Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.

Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

Land! Lan !!! Land!!!

THE subscriber will offer for sale on the 5th day of November next, at his residence in Chatham, all the Lands belonging to the heirs of Geo. Smith, Dec'd. Said Lands will be sold for the purpose of division. There are about 300 ACRES, a large portion of which is Wood land of the very best quality, well adapted to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn and Cotton. A DWELLING HOUSE, with the necessary Out-houses, is upon the premises; also, several never-failing Springs of pure water.

These Lands lie contiguous to the Gulf and Graham Plank Road, and the stage road, leading from Raleigh via Pittsborough to Salisbury. Any person desirous of purchasing a good Farm would do well to attend. Title unquestionable. Terms: 12 months credit,—purchaser must give bond with approved security.

WILEY A. SMITH, Adm'r.

Aug. 24, 1857. 40-*6tpd

NOTICE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 15th day of October next, at the late residence of Rob't W. Palmer, dec'd, in Chatham County, one mile South of the Gulf, on Deep River, the Tract of Land on which the said Palmer resided at the time of his death, containing 500 Acres, more or less. Said Lands are very valuable for Farming purposes, a large portion of them being the best Deep River low grounds, situated immediately on the Coal region of Deep River. A large quantity of it is supposed to be underlaid with coal. Those wishing to buy a good Farm or to engage in the coal business, would do well to attend the sale. Terms: six and twelve months credit—interest from date; bond with two approved securities will be required.

G. W. GOLDSTON, Adm'r.

Sept. 1, 1857. 40-t15o

FEVER AND AGUE.

A case of Eight Months' Standing cured by BŒRHAVES HOLLAND BITTERS.

MICHAEL KELLY, No. 117 Seventh, near Grant Street, says:

"Last July, while running on the river, on a cotton-boat plying between Natchez and New Orleans, I was taken with Fever and Ague. For eight long months I suffered with this dreadful disease. The greater part of this time I was unable to work, and spent at least fifty dollars for different medicines, but found no permanent relief. Three weeks ago, one of my friends insisted upon my trying BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS, saying that a *cure was guaranteed*. After taking it for one week, I must state, I was a sound man. I have been at work now for two weeks, and have had no return of the Chills and Fever whatever."

I certify that the above statement is true.

THOMAS ADAMS,

Diamond House, or at R. Chester's Gothic Hall.

Sept. 3. 40-2tpd

REMOVAL.

B. R. HUSKE, Attorney at Law, has removed his office to a room in the Robinson Buildings. Entrance on the North End, at the platform opposite Eccles's Grist Mill.

September 1. 39-6w

We are now receiving our FALL STOCK of BOOTS and SHOES, which is large and general, embracing every variety of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Youths', and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; India Rubber Shoes of every style and size A large assortment of Servant's Shoes

—ALSO—

Trunks, Calf, Goat, Morocco, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Lasts, &c, &c.

Which we will, as usual, sell low for *Cash* or to punctual customers. S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

Sept. 3, 1857. 39-6w

W. N. TILLINGHAST

Is now receiving a large and well assorted Stock of

China, Glass, and Earthenware, Looking Glasses, Brittania, and Silver Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, & House Furnishing Hardware.

He invites the attention of Country Merchants to his Stock, and is satisfied that they cannot find a better assortment of Goods for their trade, or cheaper (when delivered at their doors,) in one House anywhere.

Sept. 3. 39-2m

Carolinian and Argus copy 2 mos.

REMOVAL.

E. F. MOORE has removed to the Store recently occupied by William Taylor, 3 doors East of H. L. Myrover & Co., where he would be pleased to see his old customers and all others who wish to buy Goods Cheap.

The Notes and Accounts due W. F. & E. F. Moore and Moore & Bro., can be found as above.

Sept. 2. 39-1m

Groceries! Groceries!!

I AM now receiving my Stock of **GROCERIES,** consisting in part as follows:

75 Sacks Coffee assorted;
25 Bbls. and Cases Sugar, do
50 Boxes Candy, assorted;
85 Bbls. Whiskey and Brandy;
75 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco;
50 " Lemon and Soda Biscuit;
24 cases Champagne Cider;
20,000 Cigars, assorted, some very fine;
40 boxes No. 1 Bar Soap;
30 " Transparent do;
15 " Pearl Starch;
20 half bbls. "Eagle Mills" Scotch Snuff;
100,000 Percussion Caps, assorted;
500 lbs. Potash, in tin cans;
200 Sacks Salt;
50 Bags Shot, assorted;
25 boxes Adamantine Candles;
25 " Yeast Powders;
25 " Mustard.

And a great many other Goods, all of which will be sold low at Wholesale for CASH, or on time to prompt paying customers. E. F. MOORE.

Sept. 2. 39-1m

342 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, intending to change his location, will sell to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 17th day of September, a Tract of Land containing 342 acres, lying in Robeson county, joining the lands of M. McBryde, R. D. McNeill, and others,—about eighty acres of which is valuable Swamp Land, which can be easily brought into cultivation: the balance Wood Lands, which are unsurpassed by any in the neighborhood for Farming Lands. There is on the land a Mineral Spring, containing valuable healing properties, which could be made source of profit with but little expense. There is on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.

Any person wanting further information concerning said Land can apply to the subscriber, two miles north of Randalsville. ARCH'D McMILLAN, Jr.

Randalsville, N. C., Aug. 24. 37-tts

...as that afternoon reinforced ...ad that *they* had raised a small ... destroyed a part of the bridge." ...ning, the 27th, at *break of day*, ...y "made their *attack on Col. Caswell* on ... *Lillington, and finding a small intrench-ment* at the bridge on our side empty, conclud-ed our people had abandoned their post, and in the most furious manner *advanced within thirty paces of our breast-works and artillery, where* they met a very proper reception."

In this same letter, Col. Moore says, on the 21st of Feb'y, "Col. Lillington and Col. Ashe I ordered by a forced march to endeavor if possible *to reinforce* Col. Caswell (at Corbert's Ferry,) *but if that could not be effected to take possession of Moore's Creek bridge.*"

To corroborate the statements of Col. Moore is appended an extract from the letter of Col Caswell:

CAMP AT LONG CREEK, Feb'y 29, 1776.

SIR:—I have the pleasure to acquaint you that we had an engagement with the Tories at widow Moore's Creek Bridge, on the 27th cur't. Our Army was about one thousand strong, consisting of the Newbern battalion of minute men, the militia from Craven, Johnston, Dobbs and Wake, and a *detatchment* of the Wilmington battalion of minute men which we found *encamped* at Moore's Creek the *night before the battle*, under the command of Col. Lillington."

Is the allegation sustained by these *"records"* that Col. Caswell was the *leading spirit and the commanding officer* at the Battle of Moore's Creek? On the contrary, do they not rather prove that Caswell *chased Moore* and *followed Lillington?* After the Loyalists eluded him, at Corbert's Ferry on Black River, either of his own accord or at the command of Col. Moore, he retreated to Moore's Creek, and *"reinforced"* Lillington, who had the day before taken his stand at that point. Caswell himself says he reached Moore's Creek *"the night before the battle,"*—Moore says the *afternoon before;* but both agree that Lillington reached the Creek on the day before Caswell's arrival. In point of time then, Lillington, with his detach-ment of the Wilmington battalion, was the leader of Caswell by from 24 to 36 hours. This view of the case is important in determining who raised the *"small breast work," "small intrenchment* nearest the bridge," and general "breast work," near or in which artillery was stationed.

Was the place fortified by Lillington and his men before Caswell *"reinforced"* him? Could it have been done by Caswell, who reached the spot the night or afternoon before the battle? The battle was fought at "day break." Caswell's men were without provisions (Col. Moore says.) They were retreating before the Loyalists, and were tired and hungry, and needed rest to prepare for the coming fight. If this were not so, could Cas-well have reconnoitred and fortified the place in *one night?* The monuments and entrenchments still standing forbid any one arriving at this con-clusion, and sustain the allegations of the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, who declared in his speech at the first celebration of the victory, in Feb'y 1856, that he had heard Col. Ashe repeatedly say, that Lillington had fortified the place before Caswell arrived on the ground, except uncovering the bridge; that he conducted Caswell over the post and tendered to him the command, out of defer-ence to the number of his men and his State and national reputation; but that Caswell promptly and magnanimously declined the honor, and re-marked that those who had so well fortified the position could bravely defend it. That Lillington and his minute men of the Wilmington District should lead; that he with his battalion should fol-low wheresoever they dared to go. This arrange-ment gave Lillington and the Wilmington batta-lion the lead; but from the small number of Lil-lington's men, it brought Caswell, who led his own battalion, near to where Lillington command-ed; and in this way, both being in the field, the Battle of Moore's Creek was fought and won.

This view of the case presents the historical truth of the whole matter, as your correspondent believes, and presents Cols. Lillington and Cas-well in attitudes worthy of the admiration of the nation, and their own bright fames; an attitude chosen by themselves, and one in which it is hoped future generations will be permitted to view them! But at the same time it is not an attitude in which Col. Caswell can be seen as *"the leading spirit* in the battle of Moore's Creek," even by one who deems him to have been the "Lion of the South," as John Adams once styled him.

Another reason much relied on by Professor Hubbard to establish the position that Caswell did command, is that, in his language, "Lilling-ton had under him 150 men, and Caswell some 800." This statement requires explanation. In Col. Moore's letter to the Provincial Council, he said he had "a part of the Bladen militia" with him at Rockfish; and, "By the 19th I was joined by Col. Lillington with one hundred and fifty of the Wilmington minute men, Col. Kenan with two hundred of the Duplin militia, and Col. Ashe with about one hundred of the volunteer Inde-pendent Rangers," which, with his own regiment, made his number amount to about 1100 men. In the same letter he states that he despatched Cols. Lillington and Ashe to Moore's Creek, which would make Lillington's command amount to 250. Add to this the Bladen and Duplin militia, left in the field in Moore's camp, the Brunswick militia, under Col. Purviance, and the Cumber-land militia, which were with Thackston and Martin at Cross Creek, and it appears that Lil-lington had at least 700 *men in the field*, and all except those who were with him, were otherwise em-ployed by the superior officer, Col. Moore. That Lillington's battalion was complete, is evidenced from the fact that Col. Ashe had his "Indepen-dent Company" in the field, which could only have been recruited, and he *entitled to rank as Colonel, after* the ranks of the minute men and militia were filled up. In making up Caswell's 800 men there is included, as Caswell himself states, the militia of Wake, a county not of his District.

From this explanation it appears that Caswell and Lillington had each in the field about 700 men. That Lillington had 700 men in Col. Moore's camp is clear, because Moore's regiment only consisted of 400 men, who were stationed in his District; and as he says he had 1100, and there were none with him except from Lillington's District, the matter is put beyond dispute. With what propriety can it longer be claimed that Cas-well commanded at Moore's Creek because he had with him the most men? The reason and the rule is unjust, that an officer should be ranked by another because a superior power, for the time being, for the good of the service, has deprived him of a portion of his men, and left another with his full complement.

It is further argued that because Col. Ashe was appointed a Brigadier General before Col. Lilling-ton, that therefore he was unfitted for the com-mand. This is an unkind reason. A stronger reason might have been assigned, viz: that John Ashe and Samuel Ashe were both members of Congress from Lillington's District, in which Ashe was appointed,—and then, as now, being a member had its advantages.

Another reason assigned by Professor Hubbard for the fact that Caswell did command, is that Col. Purviance in a letter written to Col. Caswell on the 24th Feb'y says he has invited Caswell to come and aid them, and argues that if Lillington had been chief in his own District he would have written him. Can it have been forgotten that Lillington ranked Purviance, and that they were *together in the same camp* with Col. Moore at Rockfish, until the 21st, when Lillington was sent to Moore's Creek?

What need to write his own commander, who was present with him, until despatched to meet the foe? Whereas it was natural he should write Caswell and invite him to come and aid in de feating the enemy.

Another reason assigned by Professor Hubbard in behalf of Caswell's claim is, that in a private letter on the day after the Battle Col. Moore says:

"The tories led by McLeod, advanced with intrepidity to attack *Col. Caswell* who was *en-trenched on advantageous ground*"

Caswell in his letter says the number of the enemy killed and wounded, "was about thirty;" "most of them were shot *on passing* the bridge." Could they have been shot in passing the bridge by those who were *"entrenched on advantage-ous ground,"*? or was it by those who were station-ed *between* the *bridge* and *the entrenchment*, on ris-ing ground, protected by *one* of the *"breastworks"* mentioned by Col. Moore, near which "Capt. Camp-bell and Capt. McLeod fell"?

Again he says in a letter of the same date, Feb'y 28th, Col. Moore is represented as speak-ing of Farquhard Campbell "having been carried prisoner to Col. Caswell's (not Lillington's) camp."

Had it escaped attention that Caswell's letter to the Continental Congress is dated *"Camp at Long Creek, Feby* 29th 1776," in which he states:

"I therefore with Col. Moore's consent am re-turning to *New Berne*." It thus appears that Caswell had a Camp at *"Long Creek,"* not Moore's Creek—because he himself says Col. Moore came up to Moore's Creek a few hours after the victory —From his arrival it became "Moores Camp," not Caswell's or Lillington's—and from Moore's letter it is gathered that he himself returned to Wilming-ton on the 1st March, *one day after* Caswell had written his letter from his Camp at Long Creek.

It is indirectly alleged or argued that Caswell had no hand in having a vote of thanks tendered him and the men under his command.

Your correspondent does not charge that he had. On the contrary he thinks he was entitled to all the thanks he received as qualified and ex-plained. But he feels called on to state the circumstances under which his last vote of thanks was tendered. Caswell's troops conducted the prisoners taken to Halifax jail, and his men were not disbanded until the Saturday after the vote of thanks was given. Now admitting Caswell to have been above the design of obtaining by any means a special vote of thanks; the question arises, what influence did the presence of his Troops have in leading Congress to consummate the act

Lillington was absent on duty in the Wilming-ton District, preparing for the reception of the expected British Troops. He had neither a State nor National reputation, and his subsequent dis-tinguished rank was earned by his own good sword. Caswell had both a State and National reputation. He had represented North Carolina in the Continental Congress with Hooper and Hewes, and had received from that State a vote of thanks for his eminent services there. He had been elected paymaster of the North Carolina troops,—a Battalion Colonel, was one of a Com-mittee appointed to issue North Carolina Money, —and was a member elect to that body which passed him a vote of thanks, but at the time had not taken his seat. He was, as your correspon-dent believes, the most influential member of that body, and ranks among the ablest men the Revo-lution produced. He was *"the leading spirit"* in his own District in getting up resistance to the mother country, and in enlisting troops with which to dispute every inch of territory with the enemies to the establishment of Liberty and In-dependence. He was entitled by actual service to the proud distinction of being appointed by a free people their first Governor. And when he died on the 10th day of Nov. 1789, he was worthy of the honors paid his memory by the Legislature, and by the Convention that adopted the Constitution of the U. S., and by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina.

All three of those bodies were in session in Fayetteville in November 1789, and all three adjourned, and on Wednesday the 19th Nov. 1789, in solemn procession attended "divine service," and honored themselves by honoring him.

These being the honest sentiments of your correspondent towards the name of Richard Cas-well, he has taken no pleasure in modifying his own previously expressed opinion in his behalf;—and none whatever in resisting the claim of his friends who assert that he was *"the leading spirit"* and *"commanding officer"* at the Battle of Moore's Creek.

That he was *a "leading spirit,"* and but for Lillington's presence would have been *the lead-ing spirit* and commanding officer is conceded. But even these claims, high as they are, do not warrant that the brightest flower that blooms on the garland that surrounds the head of Alexander Lillington, should be transferred to the chaplet that binds the brow of Richard Caswell.

B.

Fayetteville, Aug. 31, 1857.

FALL, 1857.

H. & E. J LILLY

ARE now receiving one of the LARGEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STOCKS OF GOODS they have ever had the pleasure of offering to their cus-tomers, embracing a great variety of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
HATS, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS,
Ready-Made Clothing, &c.
—ALSO—
250 Cases Boots and Shoes,

well assorted; all of which are offered at reasonable prices for cash or good paper. The attention of coun-try merchants, and wholesale buyers generally, is in-vited to this stock.

Fayetteville, Aug 31, 1857. 31-6t*
Town papers copy.

4000 Acres Land for Sale.

ALL the Land belonging to the Estate of John Morison, dec'd, is now for sale. Said Land is lying in the Counties of Montgomery and Richmond; and any person wishing to purchase any of said Land, can have an opportunity any time within three months by calling on the subscriber at Capt. Joseph Hines's, Richmond County. A part of said Land is lying on or near the line of the S. C. & Coal Fields R. R. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing said Land to any person wishing information respecting them.

D. P. RAINWATERS.
June 16, 1857. 20*3m

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, ar l has a young appearance; is up-wards of thirty years of age; weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may at-tempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rock-fish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to con-vict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to con-vict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.
Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

TOMATOES

ARE NOW PLENTY. Fill a dozen or two of Arthur's Earthen Self-sealing Cans with them for winter use. Price of Quarts $3 40, and Half Gal-lons $5 25, per dozen.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Aug 24. 36-1m

Book Agents Wanted.

THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency for getting subscribers to and delivering Hawks's History of North Carolina, now in process of publica-tion by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is desirous of entering into an engagement with one or more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly. Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of the first volume will will be ready in a few days.

Undoubted testimonials as to character must ac-company each application. Address

H. W HORN.
Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1856. 64-

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

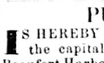
East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accom-modate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patron-age heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1855. 86-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE!

TOWERS & TROY, PROPRIETORS.



THE Proprietors of this Establishment announce to the public, that owing to the constantly increasing patronage extend-ed to them, they have been induced to en-large the accommodation by the addition of an extensive Dining Room on the lower floor, and suite of Rooms on the second floor; thus enabling them to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. And they pledge themselves to an increased exertion to give satisfaction to their patrons.

Spacious Stables attached and careful Ostlers in at-tendance.

The eligible location of the Establishment, with the experience of the Proprietors in providing for the com-fort of their patrons, they hope will secure to them a liberal share of the travel.

The Western and Southern Stages arrive at and de-part from this House.

Carriages in attendance on arrival and departure of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers. Horses and Carriages furnished at any notice for car-rying travellers to any part of the adjacent country.

J. W. POWERS. W. C. TROY.
Fayetteville, May 12, 1856. 3tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fay-etteville, about 130 Acres, known as the

MUMFORD SWAMP.

About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop now on it will show. Also, the

Valuable Brick Store and Lot

near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A. Pemberton.

A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson, Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings. Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford Street.

Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both Winslow and Mumford Streets.

All this property can now be purchased on favora-ble terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and Mortgage if desired.

THO. J. CURTIS.
Oct. 10, 1855. 43-tf

ROBERT D. GREEN,
(LATE GREEN & WEAR,)
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

R. D. G. begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for the kind patronage so liberally be-stowed upon the late Firm, and informs them he has bought the interest of J. S. Wear, and will continue the business in all its branches at the old stand, under his entire superintendence.

N. B All Watches left with him for repair will be taken apart in the presence of the owners, and the necessary repairs pointed out to them and a written contract given for the same, which work will be war-ranted for two years.

On hand and for sale now, the most varied and choice selection of CLOCKS and other time pieces that has ever been offered to the public in North Caro-lina, which he will sell at New York prices, and also WARRANT for two years.

All debts due to and by the late firm will be paid and received by R. D. GREEN.
August 25, 1856. 34-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville, and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day of April 1856, and remain open according to the terms of the Charter until further notice, at the following places and under direction of the following named persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:

In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H. Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Hug-gins, L. W. Humphrey.

In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Aren-dell at Beaufort Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L. T. Oglesby.

At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City,—Col. Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Oglesby, Bridge Arendell.

In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Kenansville,—Major Owen R. Kenan, David Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston, Stephen Graham.

In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court Clerk at Clinton,—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison, J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.

In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office of A. A. McKethan,—Thomas R. Underwood, Randal McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.

Form of subscription:

The Undersigned agree to take the number of shares of $100 each, set opposite to our names respectively, in the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects to comply with the terms of the Charter.

Names	Residence	No. of shares	$ Cash	Work

Subscriptions may be made payable in work, and may specify whether for grading or cross-ties; and stockholders shall in every case have preference in taking Contracts, when bids are the same or at Engi-neer's estimate.

As soon as one hundred thousand dollars are sub-scribed, the Commissioners of Onslow county are to be notified, and they are required to call a meeting of Stockholders to organize the Company.

March 15, 1856. 13tf

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. 84tf

Dr. Hawks's History
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the 1st volume of this valuable work, which has received the highest commendation wherever it has been read, not only for its literary execution but for its typographi-cal getting up. It may be obtained, either from us or from our General Agent for the State, H. W. Horne of this place, or any of his Assistant Agents. The price varies according to style of binding: In handsome cloth $1 25; in Library Sheep $1 50; in half Calf $1 75. IT IS SOLD ONLY FOR CASH. None will be charged, either by ourselves or our Agents. A liberal discount will be made where quantities are taken to sell again

It will be sent by mail to any part of the country, on receipt of the price and 24 cents to pay postage.

The 2d volume is in course of preparation. There will probably be four or five volumes in all. The suc-ceeding volumes will probably contain about 500 pages each, and will be sold at a proportionally higher price, viz: half a cent a page for the cloth binding, 25 cents additional for sheep and 50 cents additional for the half calf binding. E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, April 29, 1857.

P. S. The Agent and his Assistants design to visit every county in the State, with the book, as soon as convenient. In the mean time, orders to him or to us, accompanied by the cash, will receive prompt atten-tion.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having concluded to remove South, offers for sale his

HOUSE AND LOT,

in the village of Chapel Hill.

The dwelling is a handsome one, large and conveni-ently arranged. The lot contains

SIX ACRES

of ground, with every convenience in the way of out houses, viz:—Dairy, Dry-well, Kitchen, Servant house with two rooms—lathed and plastered, wood and wash house, carriage house and stables.

There is also on the front, a very neat

DOUBLE OFFICE.

The grounds are in a high state of cultivation—about half an acre being in fruit trees of the choicest kind and bearing abundantly.

For further information address the subscriber at this place. Terms made accommodating.

E. MALLETT.
Chapel Hill, Aug. 15. 34-tf

Public Sale.

HAVING concluded to remove South, I will offer for sale on Wednesday the 9th day of September next, on the plantation which I have recently sold, the following articles of property, to wit:

17 Head of Mules and Horses,

among the horses two pair match, one two-horse and three four-horse wagons; some twenty-five single and TEN double plows; one four-horse plow; some twenty-five head of Cattle of improved stock, among them one full-blooded Devon Bull; eighty or one hundred head of hogs—among them are fine young brood-sows; a quantity of oats put up in bales; one wheat fan, one corn-sheller; ten wheat cradles, Black-smith tools and other articles not necessary to mention.

Also a Family Carriage, Buggy and sulky.

TERMS:—Twelve months credit—bond and approved security required.

E MALLETT.
Chapel Hill, Aug. 15. 34-tf

UNDERTAKERS.

THE subscribers offer their services to the public to furnish Coffins, Hearse, and every other requisite for Funerals. They have a considerable supply of Coffins ready made, and an abundant supply of Ma-hogany, Black Walnut and Gum and Poplar materials for making any size at a short notice. Orders left at the Cool Spring Mills will be promptly attended to.

HEARSEY & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, June 29, 1857. 20tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at June Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Willie F. Moore, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same properly authenticated within the time pre-scribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make payment immediately. E. F. MOORE.
June 3, 1857. 13tf

FOR THE WEST!
Through in 36 Hours, and Crossing the Blue Ridge in the Day Time!!

C. S. BROWN'S Tri-Weekly Line of Four-Horse Post Coaches, from Salisbury to Ashe-ville, via Statesville, Newton, Morganton, Marion and Pleasant Gardens: connecting at Asheville with the line of Stages for the Warm Springs, Knoxville and Greenville, Tenn. This is the best stocked and best managed Road in North Ca-rolina. It is the most expeditious, safe and pleasant, and at the same time the cheapest route for the West.

Leaves Salisbury on Monday, Wednesday and Fri-day; leaves Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Satur-day;—running in close connection with the North Carolina Rail Road, North and South.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.
June 15, 1857. 16-

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to

THO. J. CURTIS.

ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value.

—ALSO—

3 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to T. J. CURTIS.
April 29, 1857. 3tf

DAVID McDUFFIE,
Brickmason and Plasterer,

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, in-cluding the putting up of Turpentine Stills in this and the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1857. 3-1Y-pd

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.
May 6, 1857. 5tf

NOTICE.

ON the first Monday in September next, I will sell for Cash, at the Court House door, in the Town of Fayetteville, the following Tracts of Lands, or as much thereof as will pay the Taxes due thereon for the years 1854 and 1855:—

Acres of Land.	*Location of Land.*	*By whom Listed.*	*Taxes due.*
50	Black River,	George T. King,	$4 21
700	Raiford's Creek,	Foster Mason,	14 35
1600	East of Cape Fear River,	Neill & Colin Mc-McFadyen,	13 25
2400	Carver's Creek	Jones & Barbee,	30 10
50	joins McLean & Haughton	Jesse Butts,	1 48
298	joins King and others,	James D. Buie,	4 55
100	joins Bell and others,	do. do.	2 70
50	The Kornbow Lands,	John Carver,	2 45
100	Cowpen Branch,	Jno S. McDougald,	2 71
200		A. Graham for A. McKellar,	3 75
200	South side Big Rockfish,	Arthur Guion,	3 94
65	Camden Road,	Asa Phillips,	2 52
100	head of Swan's Creek,	David ——,	2 71
100	Burnt Swamp,	Wm. C. West,	2 71
250	Big Rockfish,	Neill Lamont,	3 42
415	" "	Effie McLeod,	2 89
Town Lots.			
3	Maxwell St., Fay't'ville,	Joseph Seawell,	9 30
1	Davis' place, Cam'b'ton,	J. P. Lenoard, for D. B. Gillaspie,	4 89
2	Haym't, joins Woodward,	John J. Phillips,	5 03

ALEXANDER JOHNSON,
late Sheriff.
July 15, 1857. 28-ts pr.adv.$7

NOTICE to the Magistrates of Cumberland County.

YOU are requested to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, on THURSDAY of September Court, to hear and act upon the Report of the Corn Commis-sioners; elect, qualify, and take the bond of a Register; also to qualify and take the bond of the newly elected Clerk of the County Court. And such other matters as may require a majority of the Magistrates of the County. By Order,

G. DEMING, Chm'n,
Cumberland Co. Court.
JNO. McLAURIN, Clerk.
Aug. 11. 33-tC

LAND FOR SALE.

250 ACRES LAND lying on the Camden Stage Road, 15 miles South of Fay-etteville. The Land is well timbered, and admirably adapted for Turpentine or Farming purposes; and lies between the Southern Plank Road and Big Rockfish, —convenient to market. There is on it a comfortable frame House, Mill Site &c.

Any information may be obtained on the premises from Mrs. Mary Nelson, or by enquring of

JAMES BANKS, Att'y,
Fayetteville.
Aug 13 33-tf

AT AUCTION!

WILL BE SOLD at the Court House Door, in Fayetteville, on Monday of September Court, the following property:

700 Acres of Land, situated on Carver's Creek, about seven miles from Town, formerly the property of Jones & Barbee.

Also, 540 Acres well Timbered Pine Land, situated about five miles from Town on the waters of Little Cross Creek.

Also, One Brick Store, situated on the South side of Hay Street in the Brick Row, joining the Store occupied by John Fort; twenty feet front, runs South 150 feet to a thirty feet street or alley.

The above described Property will be sold on six and twelve months credit,—bond and approved secu-rity. JOHN ECCLES,
C. E. LETTE, Auctioneer.

Also, will be sold at private sale, THE PLANTATION on the River, known as the Bailey Place. Apply to Joseph Baker, Jr., Att'y.

JOHN ECCLES.
Aug. 12, 1857. 33-ts

Coal Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust to me executed by John Mc Ellington, I will sell at public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 8th day of Sep-tember 1857, in the town of Fayetteville, at the Court House Door, one-fourth part of the Tract of Land known as the DYE LANDS, lying in Moore county, and adjoining the lands of Evander McIver and others, and containing eight hundred acres more or less. Said land is situated about three miles South from Deep River and is well timbered with long leaf pine. Coal of fine quality has been discovered on the premises, vein 10 inches thick. See Emmon's Report for further particulars Terms made known on day of sale.

J. T. McCLENAHAN, Trustee.
August 14, 1857. 34tf

Groceries, Hardware, &c.

THE undersigned are now receiving a LARGE AS-SORTMENT of

Groceries, Hardware, Iron, Steel, Hollow-ware, Shoes, Leather, and Saddlery,

which they will sell at Wholesale at a small advance on Cost for Cash, or on our usual time to prompt dealers.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
July 18, 1857 29-tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of moving South or changing his business, offers for sale the fol-lowing Lands:

One Tract, containing 1700 or 1800 Acres, on which is my family residence, situated ten miles North-east of Fayetteville, on the East side of Cape Fear River, through which the F. & N. Plank Road passes. It contains a fine Oak Grove, with substantial Buildings, and is well supplied with pure water. The above tract consists of swamp and uplands, a portion of each kind being under cultivation and in excellent order, and contains two fine pastures for stock, abun-dantly supplied with fresh water. The uncultivated portion is heavily timbered.

One Tract, between 300 and 400 Acres, lying one mile North of the above, and immediately on the Plank Road, on which is a valuable Saw and Grist Mill, in perfect order. The tract is well supplied with pine timber.

One Tract, 400 to 500 Acres, of rich and productive Swamp Lands, a portion of which is well fenced and under cultivation, known as the King and Norman Lands, situated one mile from the river, be-tween the Ashe and Armstrong Lands. The uncleared portion contains valuable Cypress and Oak Timber.

One Tract, 124 Acres of Piney Wood Lands, heavily timbered, and known as the Little Creek tract.

One Tract, 50 Acres, which lies in Great Creek, and contains the greatest abundance of Juniper Timber for Shingles.

Persons wishing to purchase can get all the neces-sary information from the subscriber at his residence, or from James Murphy, at Gray's Creek, either of whom will take pleasure in showing the above lands.

JOHN MURPHY, Sen'r.
Cumberland County, July 27, 1857. 29-tf

FOR RENT.

THE STORE on the corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, next door to H. & E. J. Lilly's. Apply to Dr. FOULKES.
July 20. 26-

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
LAND & PERSONAL PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the late dwelling of Solomon Kendall, dec'd, near High Point, in Guilford County, N. C., on the 24th day of the 9th month (September) 1857, will be sold at public sale, on a credit of six months, One Wagon, Blacksmith's Tools, Farming Utensils, a quantity of Wheat, Oats and Hay: some Sheep and other Stock, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other articles, the property of said Estate.

Also, 146 Acres of Land, East of and within half a mile of the Town of High Point, of which about 100 Acres is wood land. Said land contains one Dwelling House and some valuable meadow ground, ready for use.

Note and security will be required. All persons in-debted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment. And all persons having debts or claims of any denomination whatever against said estate are hereby notified to produce them legally authenticated.

SEWELL FARLOWE,
JONATHAN P. WINSLOW, } Ex'rs.
8th Month, 20th, 1857. 36*ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.
In Equity, To Fall Term, 1857.

Robert Chesnut and wife Elizabeth *vs.* Polly Mears, Rhoda Mears, Henry Enzor and wife Mary, Alfred Mears, Daniel Mears and James Mears, and Albert F. Powell, Administrator of Phillip Coleman dec'd.

Petition for Distribution and Account.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that James Mears, one of the Defendants in this cause, is a non-resi-dent of this State, publication is there ore made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendant, James Mears, to be and appear at the next Term of said Court, to be held for the said County of Columbus at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, to plead or answer to said Petition, or it will be taken pro confesso as to him, and set for hearing.

Witness, T. M. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Whiteville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March 1857.

T. M. SMITH, C. M. E.
Aug. 17, 1857. 35-6t

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at the Court House in Harnett on the 14th of September next, 100 ACRES OF LAND, the property of Gilbert McInnis, dec'd, situated on the North-west side of the North Prong of Anderson's Creek,—on a credit of 6 months to the highest bidder. Note and security. M. McINNIS, Adm'r.
July 17. 26-t13S*

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the President, Di-rectors, and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from the date hereof for the issue of new certificates in lieu of the originals which have been lost or destroyed.

One for one share in the name of John D. Toomer, No. 292, 14 Dec'r, 1811.

One for one share in the name of John D. Toomer, No. 293, 14 Dec'r, 1811.

HENRY TOOMER,
JOHN S. TOOMER,
Ex'rs of John D. Toomer
Aug. 31. 38*3m

Weekly Herald copy 3 mos: send acc't to C F Bank.

CITY OF MOREHEAD!
GREAT SALE OF LOTS!!

ON THE ELEVENTH (11TH) DAY OF NOVEMBER next, at the City of Morehead, will be sold at public auction, the Lots of said City.

This is the new City laid off by the "Shepard's Point Land Company," at the terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, at Beaufort Harbor, N. C., immediately at the Atlantic Ocean.

The various Reports of the U. S. Coast Survey, es-tablish the great excellencies of this Harbor, for fa-cility of entrance, depth of water and security from wind or wave, whilst Fort Macon completely commands the entrance.

The interior communications by water and land must make this a great Commercial City. The vast productions of the fertile valleys of the Roanoke, Tar and Neuse Rivers and the commerce of those great inland seas—the Albemarle, Currituck, Croatan and Pamlico Sounds, will reach this fine Harbor through Core Sound on the north, whilst Bogue Sound will bear on its bosom the agricultural products, lumber, naval stores and fine ship timber of the regions lying south.

The A. & N. C. Rail Road which will be ready for use by the first of January next, passes through the entire length of the City to its wharf in 18 feet water at low tide, and connects with the great N. C. Rail Road (of which it is a continuation) at Goldsboro.

The N. C. Rail Road among the best in the Union, 225 miles long, is completed to Carlotte, where it connects through the South Carolina and Georgia Rail Roads with Atlanta and the south west, and by its western extension, now in rapid progress, it is contemplated to reach the trade of Memphis and the Mis-sissippi Valley by the net-work of all the roads that connect at Atlanta, Chattanooga, Knoxville, the East-Tennessee Rail Road.

The Port of Beaufort, Chattanooga, Memphis and St. Diego in the Pacific, are about the same parallel of latitude; and if that parallel be extended across the Pacific, it will reach Shanghai, the nearest great Port on the eastern Continent; therefore, if the Pacific Railroad ever be constructed, (and that should be done forthwith) why may not this new City become the At-lantic mart for the commerce of the East Indies.

Two short Railroads will connect the two great Coal Fields of the State, lying on the north and west of the North Carolina Railroad, with that road at this point confidently expected that a vast coal trade will be carried on through the new City: if so, may not Beau-fort become a great coaling Port, not only for pur-poses of commerce, but to furnish the supplies to steamers passing so near the entrance going north and south; and may not the new city become that great "entre depot" between the north and south, to which our able and distinguished countryman, Lieut Maury, refers in his unrivaled Statesmanlike paper on the commerce of the Amazon, South America and the Gulf of Mexico?

The city of Morehead is situated on a beautiful neck of land or dry plain, almost entirely surrounded with salt water; its climate is salubrious; its sea-breeze and sea-bathing delightful; its drinking water good, and its fine chalybeate spring strongly impregnated with sulphur, will makes it a pleasant watering place.

As not a single lot has been or will be sold until the day of sale, all will have an equal chance to get the best lots and to suit themselves.

It will be the first instance of an entire new city on the Atlantic coast being brought into market at once and capitalists may never have again such an oppor-tunity for good investments, for a great city must and will be built at this place.

J. M. MOREHEAD.
President of Shepard's Point Land Co.
Aug. 21. 26-*ts

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

THE undersigned has become proprietor of the above named springs. They are situated near the centre of Stokes county, N. C., in a high, healthy, mountainous region of country, within a short distance of Dan River, the Cascade, and "The Torys' Den," a very noted place in the revolutionary war. They also command a fine view of the Blue Ridge, Pilot Moun-tain, and Sauratown Mountains. The roads leading to the Springs have lately been greatly improved, so that they are now easily accessible to the travelling public, and during the summer season a stage from Salem will run regularly to the Springs to convey pas-sengers. The proprietor has been at great expense in furnishing and refitting the buildings and improving the grounds, and he pledges himself to spare no pains, to render comfortable and pleasant all persons who may visit the Springs, whether for health or pleasure. The mineral waters of these Springs have been pro-nounced by competent judges to be equal to any in the United States. The season will open on the first of June next.

RATES OF FARE.

Single persons per day,	$1 50
" " " week,	9 00
" " " month,	30 00
Children and servants half price.	
Single horse per day,	$0 75
" " " week,	5 00
" " " month,	18 00

PYLADES SMALLWOOD.
Piedmont Springs, March 1857. 92-*t18

BOERHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HO